The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

INCREASE OF IMPORT DUTIES PROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The increase in the public debt this month promises to be fully as large as last month, and very likely one or two million dollars greater. In view of the continued failure of the revenues to meet the expenditures of the Government, Secretary Richardson is anxious to have some additional taxes authorized by Congress before the holiday recess. If any new taxation be levied, it is desired to increase the revenues at once, and it will be necessary to levy it on articles that will increase the returns immediately. The re-enactment of the tax on tea and coffee is therefore urged to take effect immediately. The Secretary also favors the increase of the tax on whisky and tobacco. There will be a decided pressure brought to bear upon Congress in favor of all these taxes. There is a large stock of whisky in the country, the value of which would be increased to the benefit of the owners in an amount equal to the increased tax imposed. The holders of this whisky would, therefore, of course be glad to have the tax increased. There are also represented to be in the country several millions of dollars worth of tea and coffee, especially of tea, held in bonded warehouses in anticipation of an increase in the duty, which would put large sums of money in the pockets of those who have the stocks already on hand. There will be in Congress a disposition to oppose all of these measures of taxation, and unless nearly entire unanimity could be secured it would be almost impossible for the desired legislation to be perfected in time to affect the revenues for this or two or three succeeding months. It is very probable, however, that bills embodying the views and wishes of the Treasury Department will be introduced in the House early next week.

THE SALARY DEBATE.

The refusal of the House to second the previous question on the Salary bill, by a vote of 145 nays to 100 yeas, practically rejects the bill for the salary repeal reported by the special committee, known as the "Hale bill." The vote was by tellers, upon motion for the previous question. There were many members who voted nay for the reason that the ordering of the previous question might result in forcing a vote directly upon the committee bill without permitting amendment. This would compel members while voting for the repeal to vote for the restoration of the mileage system after the present Congress, and many members would vote against the bill on that ground, though desirous to repeal the increase bill. The mileage system has been considered even more obnoxious than the salary increase. The close of the session was marked by a great confusion of parliamentary motions and inquiries. No time has yet been fixed for the vote. The question is still before the House for limitless discussion. The general sentiment of the House, as previously indicated in these dispatches, favors $6,000 and actual traveling expenses, without stationery, mileage, or other perquisites. This sum is the average aggregate salary before the passage of the increasing act. Twenty or thirty members desire to offer amendments, and an attempt will be made to-morrow morning to perfect an arrangement by which unanimous agreement will be secured to waive the rules and allow the House to vote on all amendments presented in their order. A large proportion of the amendments will receive no support, and there is felt to be danger that in the conflict of propositions coming from the Republican side, the Democrats may have undue power in forcing ultimate inaction, or the passage of some measure little less obnoxious than the original bill. There were several incidents of unusual interest in to-day's debate. Alexander H. Stephens, Ex-Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, after fourteen years' absence from the House, took part in the debate. As his name was called an almost oppressive silence fell upon the House, and the members gathered in a semicircle around him, many of them sitting upon the floor at his feet. The faces in that group suggested many historical recollections. Near Mr. Stephens were several Ex-Confederate Generals, and leaders of the secession cause. They sat side by side with the most extreme Northern Radicals, and heard Alexander H. Stephens speak, with marked enthusiasm, of our common country, and of the dignity and respect in which Congress and the flag of the nation should be held. The House which, two days ago, upon motion of Horace Maynard who framed it, repealed the test oath, to-day, literally sat at the feet of the second man of the rebellion. Mr. Stephens was assisted to his feet by a member and a page, and during the forty minutes of his speech stood supported by a crutch. His voice had much of its old-time clearness, and there was a vigor and force in it which surprised those who looked upon his withered, feeble frame. He wore, throughout his speech, the black skull-cap which he always wears while in his seat. His speech was scholarly and dignified, but his recommendations, like most of his utterances, were those of an idealist. Mr. Randall made a bold and manly speech in justification of the increase, and declared that by his vote for that increase he would stand or fall. Mr. Kasson managed to insert in his speech an attack upon civil service reform. He found, upon returning from a four years' absence, many indications at the Capitol of a drift toward the aggrandizement of the Executive branch of the Government to the injury of the Legislative, and he thought that the recommendation of a Congressman for office should not be disregarded. Mr. Kasson urged that the Hale bill increased the dignity of the Executive to the degradation of the National Legislature. It was a bad day for Mr. Cox. The storm of Democratic indignation, which has been increasing ever since the first Democratic caucus for the Speakership, to-day assumed definite shape in a bitter personal attack upon Mr. Cox by Mr. Crossland, of Kentucky. Well-informed Democrats say that this speech represents the sentiments of three-fourths of the Democratic Party in Congress. Mr. Crossland characterized the action of Cox concerning back pay as that of a demagogue and hypocrite, and reached the climax of his sarcasm by referring to the former records of Congress, from which he read, with cruel emphasis, the words: "By Mr. Cox, a bill to change the name of the ship 'Industry' to 'William M. Tweed.'" Judge Lawrence had another day in court. He retorted in kind upon his colleague, Mr. Lamison, by declaring that he, too, had paid for his portrait to be inserted in a forthcoming private work; and he silenced Crossland, who had produced the picture of the historical ram, with the remark that the nation would not care to perpetuate the lineaments of one who had outraged and betrayed his country.

HOLIDAY RECESS.

The annual holiday recess will undoubtedly be voted by Congress this session, and there is a prospect that it may be somewhat longer than usual. There has been, as there commonly is about the time that Congress meets, considerable talk of shortening the recess, or omitting it entirely. But the Cuban question, which it was thought might demand the attention of Congress, is practically settled, and it is well ascertained that no financial legislation of any importance can be had for two or three months at least. The latest date now mentioned for adjournment over the holidays is Friday, the 19th, and Monday, the 5th, will probably be fixed as the day for reassembling.

AN EXPLANATION.

Senator Wright, of Iowa, has been generally classed with the "inflationists" in the Senate. According to his own statement this classification is incorrect. He explains that he is not in favor of inflation, but is in favor of such addition to the currency as the increased population and business interests of the country demand; in other words, he is for increasing the currency without inflating it.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

There seems to be no doubt of the confirmation of Mr. Williams to be Chief Justice next week. It is understood that his name was favorably reported from the Judiciary Committee, and was laid over for consideration at the next executive session. It was to-day in the power of a single Senator, by objection, to prevent immediate action.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS CONVENTION.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE SHOPS OF COLORED BARBERS—THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—In the National Civil Rights Convention to-day, Mr. Melord, of Virginia, said that there was a class of colored men in this city who are not willing to accord to colored men the same rights as are accorded by white men. He was opposed to any measure offered by a man who is unwilling to accord such rights to all. Proprietors of barber-shops and saloons in Washington, colored men, do not allow colored men to enter their places of business. He wanted the right, when he felt like going into a bar-room to take a drink, to do it, and not be told by the barkeeper that he has no liquor.

The New-York delegation, headed by Prof. Reason, called on Senators Conkling and Fenton to-day. Petitions were placed in the hands of Senator Conkling, who promised to present them. Both Senators gave the delegation assurance that they are favorable to the passage of a Supplementary Civil Rights bill. The delegation also waited on several representatives in the House and received satisfactory promises from them.

THE GLOUCESTER FISHING SEASON.

ARRIVALS OF BOATS—IMPROVEMENT IN PRICES.

GLOUCESTER, Dec. 10.—The Gloucester fishing season is at a close, and a majority of the fleet are hauled up here awaiting the commencing of the George's season in February. There are but few arrivals to report during the week ending Dec. 9. Of these some are arrivals of fresh herring from Grand Menan and Newfoundland. The early fleet to Newfoundland comprised three vessels, two of which have arrived with about 700 barrels each of fresh herring. Schooners E. B. Manning, Colonel Ellsworth, General Grant, and Bellerophon have been added to the Newfoundland fleet this week, and a few more are filling up to get away. Four schooners have arrived with herring from Grand Menan. One has just sailed for Philadelphia, and the others have gone to New-York for a market. The last three weeks have shown quite an improvement in the fish market, and prices of codfish and mackerel have had an upward tendency. George's codfish have been in good demand, and much better prices have been obtained. Owing to the very light stock in the market there are no definite quotations. Held at from $5 12½ to $5 25 per quintal. The stock of Bank codfish is quite large for the season, and it looks now as if a large portion of the stock will be disposed of, as it will take the place of the George's, which is mostly sold. Sales have been made at $4 per quintal, and some small lots have been sold at $4 12½, now held at $4 25. The stock of mackerel on hand is extremely light for the season, and an advance in prices is still looked for over the slight advance of last week. Sales have been made at $13 50 per barrel for Bay ones. There has been only one arrival of halibut this week—the schooner Fitz J. Babson, with 25,000 pounds, which sold for 12 and 6 cents for white and gray. This is an advance of 6 cents over last week's prices.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Boats are moving on the fourteen-mile level of the Champlain Canal, and loaded boats at Fort Edward have been telegraphed to move. Auditor Dayton has received the following:

> COHOES, N. Y., Dec. 11.
>
> *Hon. G. A. Dayton, Auditor:*
>
> All the boats on my section will be locked into the river to-day. Two ice-boats have gone west to Schenectady to meet the down boats, by order of the Commissioners. Commissioner Barkley went west over the tow-path from here this morning, to superintend operations in person, although quite unwell from exposure and overwork. NORRIS NORTH, Superintendent.

THE WELLAND CANAL AGAIN OPEN.

ST. CATHARINE'S, Ontario, Dec. 11.—The Welland Canal is again open. A vessel, bound for Oswego, passed down to-day.

THE NEW-JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSIONERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 11.—The Board of Fish Commissioners of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania were in session to-day at the Continental Hotel. Howard J. Reeder, of Easton, presided. The board thoroughly discussed the defects in the existing laws, and were unanimous that all fisheries in either State should be controlled by the same laws. A code was drawn up which provides for uniformity of legislation, and says that no law shall go into effect unless concurred in by the Legislatures of both States. This is to be presented to the Legislature this Winter. Regarding the introduction of salmon into Delaware, it was stated that 60,000 spawn have been already placed, and it is the intention of the Commissioners to introduce 100,000 more during the coming Spring. The board concurred in a resolution recommending the Legislatures of both States to proceed with stocking the Delaware River with shad.

AN EMBEZZLER CONVICTED.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—A special dispatch from Springfield, Ohio, says: "The jury in the case of Theodore A. Wick, Treasurer of Clarke County for four years, tried on the charge of embezzling $90,000 of the public funds, brought in a verdict in favor of the State of $20,000 on the first count, $10,000 on the second, and $300 on the third, and not guilty on the fourth. The sentence of the court was that Wick be imprisoned for one year in the Penitentiary, at hard labor, and that he pay the costs of the trial and a fine of $60,000.

DISCHARGE OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—The *Times* special says: "The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company to-day discharged fifteen telegraphers, twenty-five brakemen, and five conductors, and a large number of other employes."

AN EX-ALDERMAN ACCUSED OF LARCENY

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 11.—The Grand Jury to-day found three indictments against Ex-Alderman Casalla, for obtaining goods under false pretenses, fraudulent breach of trust, and larceny. The accused has been arrested and held in $3,000 bail on each charge, to answer.

CUBA.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL ANNOUNCES THAT THE VIRGINIUS MUST BE SURRENDERED.

There is little that is new in the Virginius case. The subjoined dispatch from Havana shows that Gen. Jovellar has considered it safe to formally announce the situation. He says the Virginius and her surviving passengers must be given up, or a war against a powerful nation, which Cuba will have to carry on without the aid of Spain, will be the result. This is a change from the tone of the Captain General's recent dispatches to Madrid, tendering his resignation, because the intensity of popular feeling prevented him from carrying out the orders of the Home Government. Whether, indeed, such a dispatch was ever sent is an open question. The agent of the Associated Press at Havana reaffirms that it was sent, and it is pointed out that had the reports of Gen. Jovellar's resignation not been made by his authority, the rigid censorship of press dispatches at Havana would have made it utterly impossible for such reports to have been sent. They would have been suppressed at once, and the author would probably have received a reminder to be more careful in future. The letter of our correspondent at Havana gives a very clear idea of the rapid changes in regard to the Virginius affair which popular opinion has experienced there, and the Captain General may have authorized the publication of his tender of resignation for reasons best known to himself.

The dispatch from THE TIMES correspondent at Santiago was anticipated in Tuesday's Associated Press advices from Havana. Some time would be required for a dispatch from Santiago to reach Havana, from whence it would be transmitted to this City. The commander of the Bazan telegraphed to Jovellar on his arrival at Cienfuegos with the prisoners, and received an immediate reply, it will be remembered, to take them back again. This could not have been known at Santiago at the date our correspondent sent off his dispatch. The fact that the Niobe sailed to intercept the Bazan, or more probably to act as a guard over the prisoners, has not been mentioned before.

GEN. JOVELLAR'S ADDRESS.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—Captain General Jovellar this evening issued an address to the inhabitants of Cuba, saying:

> The moment a treaty is signed between the Government of Spain and the United States my duty, although painful it may be, is to comply faithfully with its terms. For this I have received final orders. Failure to comply with the same would produce war, and war with a great power without the aid of Spain. In the meanwhile obey the law of necessity and the orders of the Government of the Spanish Republic. Let us deliver up the Virginius and the survivors of her passengers and crew. I have faith in the nobleness of your procedures in compliance with my word.
>
> (Signed,) JOAQUIN JOVELLAR.

CALLS FOR AN INCREASE OF THE ARMY—CUBA MUST "SAVE THE SITUATION."

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—The *Gorro Frijio* asks that all able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, be called into active military service, and that those between thirty-five and forty-five be placed on the reserve. Of the active class 150,000 men could be obtained—a force sufficient to crush the rebellion.

The *Voz de Cuba* declares that a great necessity is to be met without delay. As the home Government has already made known that it cannot assist us, Cuba must raise men and money to "save the situation."

The French man-of-war Kersaint has arrived here from Santiago.

There are rumors of a severe engagement in the vicinity of Las Tunas. The journals contain nothing about the affair.

THE DEPARTURE OF PRISONERS FROM SANTIAGO—CASINO BLUSTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SANTIAGO, via KEY WEST, Dec. 11.—Ninety-three of the prisoners went at 2 A. M. yesterday on the Bazan to Cienfuegos, thence by rail to Havana. The Niobe sailed to the eastward to intercept them, but was deceived. Nine remain in the hospital, among them two Americans. The Juniata and Kansas stay here.

The Casino at Havana telegraphs to the Casino here, to stand firm for the honor of Spain in Cuba, and ignores the pacificatory orders from the home Government. There is great activity in fortifying all round, and some tall talk.

A CHANGE OF SENTIMENT—NEW VIEWS OF THE PEOPLE AND PRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1873.

The political aspect of this city, the political representative town of the island, has, to an impartial observer, more the air of a kalcidoscopic picture than that of a picture supplied by the deeds of human beings. What one expects to occur as a certainty in the evening disappears before noon, and almost every hour in the day shows the political question in a different light, the tone of the press being in perfect harmony with the variations of the masses. The whole may be compared to a mirage. On Thursday war with the United States and rebellion against the constituted Government of Spain seemed inevitable. Toward night this feeling gave way to one of uncertainty, and nearly every timid person began to make preparations of some kind for finding security and escape from the riot and scenes of bloodshed which were confidently expected to occur during the night. But the night passed, and morning dawned without any other disturbance of the peace than the customary rows and brawls, interspersed with a few stabbing affairs and the killing of a Spanish naval officer, by some volunteers engaged as workmen in the omnibus stables on the Paseo, all the quarrels having been of a personal nature. More profound reasoning appeared to have taken possession of the masses, the city remaining as quiet and the people of all classes as orderly as if no Virginius question and the fate of this island were not the all-absorbing topic. Wherever a crowd of men was seen together they always spoke in subdued tones. The phrases, "Let the Yankees come and we'll show them what we can do," were no longer heard, and, instead, people who counseled moderation, and if possible compliance to the orders from Spain, according to the treaty, were listened to with attention. Three days previous the speakers would have been mobbed. The people in general believe that all law and justice is on the side of the Spaniards, and consider the just demands of the United States aggressive and exacting, devoid of reason and right, and simply presented because the United States are a great and Spain a weak nation, cut up by intestine war.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL.

On Thursday evening the Captain General forwarded a very significant telegram to Madrid, explaining the state of public opinion as it then existed, and his own inability to obey the behests of the Government, the powerlessness to enforce them, and the unanimous opposition of the masses. To-day this telegram would have to be modified considerably; public feeling has undergone a change, and one of the principal causes of this change is simply that an immediate war would not give the Spaniards time to sell or ship such merchandize and property as they possess; notwithstanding the patriotic offers of money and lives, there are many Spaniards who love their country, but at the same time are very strongly attached to their families and their property. The general respect felt by all classes for Gen. Jovellar, has been taken advantage of by the different factions, and all united have resolved to allay the popular excitement, and retract their ridiculous pretensions of retaining the Virginius after their Government had conceded its delivery. Instead of becoming rebels to the Government of Spain, they will find that they are good citizens, very much hurt in their feelings, and unjustly dealt with. No General has been such a favorite or enjoyed the confidence of the people to such an extent as Jovellar, and if popular report can be believed, and his actions until now be taken as a criterion, he justly deserves these honors. Even the time-honored employes, who understand the *muem* and *tuem* principle to perfection, and have always been fond of receiving handsome douceurs for their services, are reforming, owing to the fear they have that Jovellar would summarily visit their shortcomings if detected. The Captain General can arrange matters if sufficient time be given him to work on the feelings of the people, but if his resignation should be accepted, it would leave the island just at present in a most disastrous condition for the Spaniards.

THE ISLAND LOST.

The leaders of the Spanish Party, whether Ysabelinos, Carlists, or Republicans, almost unanimously agree that the Virginius question has been the last nail driven into the coffin wherein Spain's power in America will be buried. How long the island will yet remain in Spanish hands is generally conceded to be a matter of time, and it is felt that there is no other remedy than to prepare to leave the island. The largest proportion of Spaniards, and, in fact, nearly all, prefer a thousand times that the United States should get possession of Cuba than that it should ever belong to the Cubans as an independent Republic. Many Cubans are of the same opinion. No matter how much the Spaniards may dislike the United States, they are well aware that their lives and property would be protected, and that they would all be treated alike by the law. But Spain's power in Cuba is doomed, principally on account of the Spaniards themselves, who are led by selfish and imprudent leaders, bent only on getting money out of the country and upholding slavery as long as possible.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

If the Casino and its famous leaders, Zulueta and companions, had presented the slavery question in such a manner as to convince the outside world, themselves, and their slaves that they meant what they told to the non-members of the inside ring, the Spanish party would to-day have an element of strength, instead of feeding a cancer which is slowly but surely destroying the life of Spanish supremacy in Cuba. It is erroneously supposed that all members of the ultra Spanish party are of the same way of thinking, but nothing is further from the truth. For instance, Mr. Gil Gelpi, chief editor of the *Constancia*, has always been a member of the ultra party, and since the formation of the Casino has been one of the directors; his articles, well or badly written, have been attacked by insurgent journals, Cuban journals, Spanish journals in Spain and Spanish journals in Havana. His rhetoric has been the butt of every wit, but Don Gil knew that his countrymen were blind and he tried to open their eyes and failed; he had no negroes and therefore he was not listened to with attention, nor were his counsels carried out with any of the care bestowed on those from the famous and wealthy politician and slave-owner, Mr. Julian Zulueta. Even to-day I defy any Spaniard to say what Mr. Zulueta really means and thinks; he marches with the masses, does his best to make himself popular, and if things go wrong, will be one of the first to counsel propositions either to Uncle Sam or to any other power likely to get the upper hand in Cuba. Three days ago Zulueta was a non-surrender man, and sounded the tocsin of war; to-day he would deliver a dozen Virginiuses, and to-morrow he will be ready for another contradiction. Messrs. Gelpi and Zulueta only agree on one point: that the want of foresight on the part of the Spaniards will cost them the island of Cuba.

THE CUBANS.

But now comes another element, which has remained in the background since the Virginius question has come up, namely the Cubans. They are in a "fix," and cannot tell whether they are fish, flesh, or fowl, or whom to go with, or what to do. The Spaniards say that in case of war they will make their insular fellow-countrymen (?) share the glory to be won, and that they will prove to the world that Cubans will fight for Spain, giving the semi-rebels the front rank in battle. But seriously considered, the situation of the Cubans is not an enviable one; that portion which has always stuck to the Spaniards because they owned negroes and plantations, the timid, and the loud-talkers are badly off. Circumstances will force them into the Spanish ranks, and in pay for their equivocal conduct since the outbreak of the revolution they will be sacrificed. The Spaniards hate, but respect the Cubans in the field; they hate and despise such Cubans as they know sympathize with the insurgents and apparently move with the Spaniards. If this particular and very numerous party should come to grief, not many tears would be shed over their fate, and their page in history would not be read with pleasure by their descendants.

WILL THERE BE WAR?

The question is still unanswered as to whether there will be war or not, although Spain and the United States have already signed a peace treaty. Taking into account the quietness of the city during the past five days, anybody would suppose that war was a thing not to be dreamed of; but persons who know the precise state of affairs, and are acquainted with the Spanish character in general, and with Spaniards in Cuba in particular, augur ill of the future, and predict that an American squadron and an American army may yet have to come to Cuba and maintain order. The authorities cannot carry out any particular policy unless the Casinos and the volunteers—almost synonymous terms—consent. Just at present a certain harmony exists between the authorities and the masses, owing to Gen. Jovellar's present popularity—one of the most uncertain things in point of durability, if former Captain Generals and their popularity are taken into consideration. It is hoped that the United States will maintain a strong squadron in the Gulf ready to act at a moment's warning whenever the condition of affairs makes their interference desirable; but nobody seems to consider that the people of the United

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WASHINGTON NOTES.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

John A. Bingham, of Ohio, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan, vice Charles E. De Long, resigned; Wm. L. Scruggs, of Georgia, Minister Resident to the United States of Colombia, vice S. A. Hurlbut, resigned; James H. Howe, United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, vice Andrew G. Miller, resigned.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Edgar P. Snow, for Wyoming Territory; Thomas P. Fuller, for Montana; Constantine Maguire, First District of Missouri.

Postmasters—Charles Frans, at Kenosha, Wis.; J. C. Starkweather, Oconomowoc, Wis.; Irwin Heath, Oshkosh, Wis.; Jerome L. Marsh, Sheboygan, Wis.; Philip Allen, Jr., Mineral Point, Wis.; Theodore Stewart, Depere, Wis.; Robert Shields, Neenah, Wis.; Luman S. Gilroy, Rockport, Ind.; Cyrus P. Prouty, Carlinville, Ill.; John R. Hotaling, Rochelle, Ill.

Alfred T. A. Torbert was confirmed as Consul General at Paris.

A REMARKABLE SCENE IN CONGRESS—THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERACY SPEAKING.

Representative A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, was listened to with marked attention to-day, while addressing the House of Representatives on the salary question. Many of the members crowded the area near his seat, and among them were gathered representatives who held high military positions in the Confederate Army. The compliment of extending the time to which each member is limited in debate was unanimously conferred upon Mr. Stephens, who spoke leaning on his crutch and with his cap on his head. Although feeble in body, his voice, though not as strong as it was thirteen years ago, was remarkably clear, being heard in all parts of the hall. Sitting next to him was Mr. Reagan, of Texas, formerly a member of the House of Representatives, and afterward Postmaster General of the Confederate Government. While he was listening to Ex-Vice President Stephens, the Senate passed a bill relieving him of political disabilities.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

During the last recess of Congress the Senate Committee on Transportation Routes to the seaboard traveled together, or as subcommittees, an aggregate for one person of over 60,000 miles, and were engaged in the collection of statistics, &c., an aggregate for one person of over 365 days. The total expenditures of the committee for traveling, hotel bills, and all other personal expenses have amounted to $4,459 25. The purpose of the application for leave to hold sessions and travel during the coming recess, which was asked by the Chairman, Mr. Windom, and unanimously granted by the Senate to-day, is to enable the committee to visit New-Orleans and other points in the South in furtherance of the work for which it was created. The committee will leave Washington as soon as the holiday recess commences.

FINANCIAL.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $953,803; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $26,570,000; coin, $85,255,345, including coin certificates, $31,611,500; outstanding legal tenders, $372,056,718. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $267,623.

COLORED DELEGATES AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Missouri delegation attending the Civil Rights Convention, and headed by Representative Stannard; the Mississippi delegation, headed by Representative Lynch, and the Virginia and other colored delegations called in separate bodies to-day upon the President and had interviews with him. After leaving the President's office they expressed themselves as well satisfied with what he said to them.

THE BRIG MARY CELESTE—A ROMANCE OF THE SEA.

The Treasury Department is advised that the Collector of Customs at New-York has received from Gibraltar sixteen packages, containing the effects of B. S. Briggs, master of the missing brig Mary Celeste, and of his wife and child. It will be remembered that the vessel was found derelict on the high seas, uninjured, and with the effects of all on board apparently undisturbed, on her voyage from New-York to Genoa, the master, his wife and child, and the crew all having mysteriously disappeared, leaving no trace. They have never been heard from since, though every effort has been made by the Government to ascertain their fate.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

At the next Executive Session of the Senate, the Committee on Judiciary will make a favorable report on the nomination of George H. Williams to be Chief Justice.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

Representatives from the Mississippi Valley are making arrangements to secure favorable legislation on the transportation question as affecting that section.

SALARY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The indications are the House of Representatives will pass a bill fixing the salary of members of Congress at about $6,000 a year, with an allowance for actual traveling expenses.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

It appears from the report of the Southern Claims Commission that the gross amount of claims filed is $60,000,000, and the aggregate amount passed on $10,000,000, there remaining 17,000 claims, amounting to $50,000,000, to be adjudicated. The amount claimed in the whole number of cases reported is $4,718,891, and the amount allowed in settlement of the 1,093 approved claims is $644,363, an average allowance of $590 to each claimant.

SUCCESSOR OF JUDGE UNDERWOOD.

It is reported to-night that the President has decided to appoint Robert W. Hughes, late Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, to be United States Judge for the Virginia District, vice Judge Underwood, deceased.

THE COMMITTEE ON WAR CLAIMS.

H. H. Smith, of Michigan, was to-night elected Clerk of the new Committee on War Claims, created by the House of Representatives in accordance with the recommendations of the President's Message. Mr. Smith was Clerk of the Committee on Claims in the Forty-second Congress.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC COMMISSION.

Hon. Wm. S. Dodge, of New-York; Judge Pitman, of Massachusetts; A. M. Powell, of the *National Temperance Advocate*, and others, expect to have a hearing before the House Judiciary Committee, at an early day, in behalf of a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the liquor traffic. They will advocate the passage of the bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin.

THE IOWA RAILROAD ROBBERS AGAIN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 11.—The younger James brothers, commonly known as the Iowa railroad-train robbers, robbed the store of Bryant & Chandler, at Brosley, Cass County, Mo., last Friday evening, and shot and severely wounded Isaac Burson. A party of citizens pursued the robbers, but were captured by them at Monegaw Springs, and, after some detention, they were released with an injunction that they would be held responsible for the reports which were circulated regarding the acts of the robbers.

THE HUDSON CLEAR OF ICE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The steamer Thomas Powell, from New-York, reached this city this morning. She reports that the Hudson River is clear of ice.

FISHKILL, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Navigation on the Hudson to Albany is still open, though there is much floating ice in the river. Several steam-boats have renewed their trips. The weather is still mild, with a slight rain to-night.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 11.—All the additional election news received here show increased Democratic majorities.

ATTEMPTED KIDNAPPING.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 11.—There was considerable excitement, last evening, at the Mansion House, caused by Dr. Bruner, of California, with three friends, attempting to kidnap four children from the possession of his wife during the pendency of a suit for divorce. Mrs. Bruner, fearing such an attempt, had a Police officer in her room. During the disturbance which took place, the children were removed by the landlady, and the raid was foiled.

PROF. AGASSIZ.

HIS CONDITION EXTREMELY DANGEROUS, BUT NOT HOPELESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The illness of Prof. Agassiz is of a very serious and, possibly, alarming nature, but has not altogether warranted the reports which have been sent hence. The disease has its seat in the brain, and has followed nervous prostration, the result of his excessive work of the Fall and Summer, which he has pursued with the ardor of youth. Though the attack is not necessarily fatal, the opinion of the attending physician now warrants earnest solicitude, and to-night they say, though hoping for a favorable turn, that considering his advanced years and his active life, his condition is extremely dangerous. Though the brain is affected and greatly weakened, the difficulty, in its present development, is not of a nature to cause delirium or destroy consciousness, and during the whole period the mental faculties have not been affected. Dr. Brown Sequard has been constant in his attention, studying the case with all the care possible and bringing to it the strength of his great ability, and Dr. Wyman, of Cambridge, one of the best-known and ablest physicians of Cambridge, has joined with him and for two nights has watched by the patient's bedside. To-night, Prof. Agassiz's condition is regarded as encouraging, though there has been no marked improvement since morning. Universal anxiety is expressed at Cambridge, and friends who are conversant with the case are besieged by inquirers. The physicians are reticent, do not hesitate to speak of the case as dangerous, though always adding that there are chances in favor of recovery. They do not say that the Professor will, if he does not die, live the remainder of his days a shattered incurable, (as some dispatches have intimated,) but, on the contrary, express their belief that his entire recovery is just possible.

PROF. AGASSIZ BETTER.

BOSTON, Dec. 11—Midnight.—Prof. Agassiz is reported as better. His recovery is probable.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

MURDER OF A WIFE AND STEP-DAUGHTER, AND SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—David U. Kimball, of No. 10 Common street, Charlestown, strangled his wife, cut his step-daughter's throat, and committed suicide this morning. Kimball was fifty years old, and had been married about two years. His step-daughter was seventeen years of age, and the murdered wife was about forty years old. But little can be learned as to the probable motive for the frightful acts. Kimball was a blacksmith, employed at the navy-yard, and kept a few boarders. He had the reputation of being an industrious and sober man. His family consisted of his wife, Caroline, and his step-daughter, Miranda Wells, and one or two domestics. A brother of Kimball committed suicide some years ago, and insanity is said to be in the family.

THE COMANCHES ON THE WAR-PATH.

ATTACKS ON RANCHES—HORSES STOLEN AND MEN KILLED.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 11.—The following special dispatches appear to-day in the *News*:

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 10.—On the 5th inst. the Indians attacked three men, seventy-five miles from San Antonio, and mortally wounded one of them, named George Bell. A boy was shot in the leg and a Mexican had his arm pinned to his side with an arrow. The Indians drove off seventy-five horses.

LATER.—The Indians in their raid on the Nueces River killed twenty-four persons, mostly sheep-herders. A son of Mr. Gray, of Santiago Ranche, was also killed.

Buck Graves, in command of a party of citizens from Corpus Christi, is in pursuit of them.

Thirty Indians attacked Reill's Ranche and captured thirty-eight horses. No person was killed. The Indians are supposed to be Comanches. They came upon two Mexicans, one of whom jumped into a well to save himself, and they caught the other, stripped and threw him into the same well.

At another ranche, where thirteen herders were drying sheep, the Indians killed seven men and hung them to trees. The whereabouts of the other six is not known.

MARRIAGE OF GEN. BELKNAP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11.—A special telegram to the Louisville *Commercial*, from Harrodsburg, Ky., this evening, says the marriage of Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, to Mrs. Amanda T. Bowers, youngest daughter of the late Dr. J. A. Tomlinson, took place this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's brother, Dr. Wm. Tomlinson. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. C. Venable in the presence of a select company of the nearest relatives of the bride and a young son of Gen. Belknap, and consisted of the beautiful and impressive marriage service of the Episcopal church. The bride was given away by her distinguished kinsman, Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. A special train on the Kentucky Central Railroad will carry the bridal party to Washington to-morrow.

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 11.—Rev. Dr. Theodore B. Lyman, assistant Bishop elect of the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina, was consecrated to-day at Christ Church, in this city. Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, was the presiding Bishop, and he was assisted by Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina. Bishop Lay preached the consecration sermon. Over thirty members of the clergy of this and other States were present and participated in the ceremonies. The audience was the largest ever known in the church. Bishop Lyman preached to-night and confirmed six persons.

CONVENTION OF RAILROAD MEN.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 11.—A convention in the interest of the projected Air-line Railroad from Chicago to Charleston assembled at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce this morning. A large crowd of merchants and brokers were present, including 100 delegates from points along the line. After speeches of welcome, the whole party, with several hundred citizens, took an excursion down the harbor.

CRIMINALS HELD TO BAIL.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—Thomas and Martin Naylor, Timothy Hannegan, Martin Dinan, and James Sheery were held to bail in $2,000 each to-day to answer a charge of homicide in causing the death of Patrick Gaffey, who died in the hospital from a severe beating he received on the Craigie Bridge on Saturday night last.

FUNERAL OF BISHOP ARMITAGE.

DETROIT, Dec. 11.—The funeral of Bishop Armitage took place at St. John's Church to-day. The services were conducted by Bishop McCosky, of Michigan, Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, and Bishop Bissell, of Vermont. Over 100 clergymen were present from Michigan and other States.

ALLEGED MINING SWINDLE—ANOTHER "SALTED" MINE.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—Arrests of John M. Whitney, at Salt Lake City, and Joel Lawrence, at New-York, were made on the complaint of E. B. Ward, of this city. It is claimed that about a year ago Whitney and Lawrence induced Ward to invest $200,000 in stock of the Eureka Silver Mine of Utah, and that the mine was "salted" for the purpose of swindling Ward. It is understood that nearly $100,000 of Eureka stock is owned by other parties here, who have also been victimized.

MARINE CASUALTY.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—The British ship Lottie Warren, from Liverpool, bound for Boston with a cargo of coal, has put in here leaking.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

NO ACTION BY THE PRESIDENT ON THE APPEAL FOR MERCY TILL TO-DAY.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Soon after the judgment of the Court was pronounced against Marshal Bazaine last evening, he requested that his son might be allowed to visit him in prison. He also refused to avail himself of the right of appeal.

President MacMahon, before taking action on the appeal for mercy for Bazaine, will wait for explanations from the Marshal, and for the expiration of the usual period of delay, during which the court may itself reverse the sentence. This period ends to-night at midnight, and the President's decision will not be announced until to-morrow.

The Duke D'Aumale, President of the court-martial, has gone to Besançon to attend exclusively to the command of his army corps.

The *Journal de Paris* says the unanimity of the judges unfortunately indicates that there will be no reconsideration of the sentence; but the condemned Marshal may take advantage of the lapse of time, and plead his splendid services to France in mitigation of its severity.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LONDON FOG—BUSINESS IMPEDED—ANIMALS IN THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION STARVING TO DEATH.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The dense fog which set in on Tuesday last continues this morning. This almost unprecedented condition of the atmosphere, even for this city, is having a serious effect on business. Navigation on the river is very dangerous. No vessels have arrived here for two days, Captains fearing to move during the fog, lest they should come in collision with other craft. For the same reason the Cattle Show at Agricultural Hall is a failure. Some of the beasts are perishing, and the owners of many others on exhibition have withdrawn them. The fog covers an area of about fifty miles square, of which London is the centre. Elsewhere throughout the country there was a hard frost last night.

Rev. Charles Kingsley (Canon Kingsley) will soon visit the United States on a lecturing tour.

SPAIN.

REPORTED VICTORY OF CARLISTS—THE SIEGE OF CARTAGENA.

BAYONNE, Dec. 11.—The Carlist Junta in this city claim to have received intelligence of another victory of their forces over the Spanish Government's troops. One Republican General is said to have been wounded, and a number of officers killed, including several Colonels.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—Lopez Dominique has accepted the command of the Government forces before Cartagena.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

CAPT. SURMONT DENIES THE CHARGES OF COWARDICE.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Capt. Surmont publishes a card indignantly denying the charge that himself and the other officers of the steam-ship Ville du Havre showed cowardice at the time of the disaster to that vessel.

MEXICO.

THE ZONA LIBRE—RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Dec. 11.—Telegrams from the City of Mexico to-day state that the Federal Government has ordered the restrictions which have recently been placed on merchandise imported in the Zona Libre to be taken off. This restores the right of merchants to dispatch merchandise to any of the towns within the Zona Libre, without the payment of any duty. For more than a year past trade within the Zona Libre, duty free, has been confined to the port at which the merchandise was entered. The restoration of the right to dispatch goods from the port of entry to any point in the Zona Libre without duty will revive trade on this frontier, which has been languishing under the restrictions just removed.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

There was a heavy sleet and hail storm last night at Omaha, Neb.

Peter Mailman is to be hung at Halifax, N. S., on the 30th inst. for the murder of his wife.

Hon. W. N. Edwards, who was a member of Congress in 1816, is very ill at his residence in Warren County, N. C.

The Mexican war veterans of Baltimore met last night and elected five delegates to the National Convention of Mexican War Veterans to meet in Washington Jan. 15.

Within the past few days thieves have stolen 500 cartridges, 600 pounds of tobacco, and a large quantity of clothing from the barracks at Omaha, Neb.

A fire at Warrensburg, Mo., Tuesday morning, burned the millinery store of Balle & Ridenover, the Post Office, and one or two shops adjoining. The loss is about $25,000; insurance, $15,000.

The contest for the oratorial prizes offered by the students took place at Trinity College, Hartford, last evening. The gold medal was awarded to Wm. J. Roberts, of Detroit, Mich., and the silver medal to Joseph Buffington, of Kittanning, Penn.

The lectures on polygamy, in Denver, Col., by Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, nineteenth wife of Brigham, have been poorly attended, but the Denver press has made the subject a leading topic.

A WRECK WITH FOUR DECOMPOSED BODIES—DRIFTING SINCE JULY.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 11.—The steamer Lady Head arrived from Sable Island to-day. There have been no wrecks at the island since last report. The health of the inhabitants had been good. The weather there for the last three months has been very stormy. Since the last visit of the Lady Head to the island the schooner Zephyr, of St. Pierre, Miquelon, had drifted ashore. Four bodies in a state of decomposition were found on board. The schooner was loaded with fish. Her masts and rigging were gone, and her hull covered with seaweed. From the date of her papers, found on board, the vessel is supposed to have been dismasted last July, and been floating in the ocean ever since.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 12.—A horrible story of outrage has been made public in the town of Warren, twelve miles from Detroit. A year and a half ago one Charles Louis Alton was employed to teach in the Roman Catholic school at Warren, also to act as sexton of the church. During this period Alton outraged the persons of no less than eighteen school girls, none of whom were over fourteen years old. It appears the crimes were all committed in the church which adjoins the school-house, and that the fiend succeeded in terrifying his victims into silence for over a year. The neighborhood is settled by Hollanders, generally uneducated, and the children were all of that nationality. Alton has escaped.

YELLOW FEVER IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 11.—Special dispatches to the *News* report new cases of yellow fever at Columbus.

MARINE LOSSES ON THE LAKES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 11.—A carefully compiled statement of marine losses on the lakes, prepared by Louis Bleyer, marine editor of the *Daily Wisconsin*, gives the total damage for 1873 at $3,975,000, or nearly $1,000,000 more than in 1872. The number of vessels of all kinds lost or damaged in 1873 was 1,213, and in 1872 the number was 763, being 450 less than this year.

DEC 1873

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The Senate met at noon.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

Vice President Wilson being absent, Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, moved that Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, be elected President pro tem of the Senate. Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, nominated Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio. Messrs. Anthony and Stevenson were appointed tellers, and on a vote being taken by ballot, it resulted as follows: Mr. Carpenter, 29; Mr. Thurman, 16; blank, 3; the whole number of votes cast, was 48. Mr. Carpenter having received a majority was declared elected, and he was conducted to the chair by Mr. Thurman. Upon taking the chair Mr. Carpenter said:

Senators: Please accept my grateful thanks.

The usual order directing the Secretary to notify the President of the United States and the House of Representatives of the election of Mr. Carpenter was made.

THE TRAFFIC IN LIQUOR.

A number of petitions asking for the appointment of a commission to regulate the traffic in alcoholic liquors were presented, and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill on the subject of the liquor traffic, which provides for the appointment by the President, with the consent of the Senate, of five commissioners, to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic in its economic, criminal, moral, and scientific aspects, in connection with pauperism, crime, social vices, the public health, and general welfare of the people, and who shall also inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license, restrictive and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States of the Union. The commissioners are to be appointed from civil life, irrespective of political or partisan considerations, are to hold office for one year, to serve without salary or other compensation, except the payment of incidental expenses, and are to make their report to the President, by whom it shall be transmitted to Congress.

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL POSTAGE.

Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, introduced a bill to repeal the section of the bill of March 3, 1873, forbidding the free transmission of periodicals, magazines, and newspapers through the United States mails, and restoring that privilege. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE AND THE EQUIVALENT FOR IT.

Mr. Gordon submitted the following resolution, which he said he would call up to-morrow:

Whereas, The abolition of the franking privilege was intended to economize the expenditures of the Government, and whereas its abolition prevents the general distribution to the people of improved field and garden seeds, thus defeating in a measure the benefits which otherwise would accrue to the agriculture of the country from the establishment of the Agricultural Bureau, and also discourages the distribution of public documents which afford important information, and are educators of the people, and whereas, to compensate the people for these losses, there should be an important reduction of the expenditures in the postal service of the Government; therefore,

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be requested to furnish for the information of the Senate—first, what amount of expense, if any, has been saved to the Government by the abolition of the franking privilege; second, how many employes in the mail service, if any, have been discharged, and how much less, if anything, is charged by railroads and other carriers for the mails since the abolition of the franking privilege; third, how much less appropriation will be required for the postal service by reason of the abolition of said privilege.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, said, during his temporary absence from the Senate yesterday two resolutions were reported from the Committee on Finance. While he did not concur in either, he consented to that reported by the majority for the purpose of getting the question before the Senate. He did not see the necessity of hasty legislation on this subject, but was in favor of additional circulation, as the increased population and business interest of the country demanded.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to furnish the Senate all the information in his office relating to the fixing of the salaries of Senators and Representatives in Congress from the formation of the Government.

THE WIDOW OF THE LATE EXECUTIVE CLERK.

Mr. Buckingham, of Connecticut, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay the widow of the late John M. Morris, Executive Clerk of the Senate, $150 for funeral expenses, and an additional sum equal to two months' pay, which was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. West, of Louisiana, submitted a concurrent resolution that when Congress adjourn on Friday, the 19th inst., it be to meet again on Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Morton said: There was a decided objection to that.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, offered a resolution that the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Sea-board have authority to hold sessions during the holiday recess at such places as they may select, and that they have power to send for persons and papers. Passed.

MR. SUMNER'S COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTE BILL.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, called up the bill introduced by him on the first day of the session, for a substitution of compound-interest for legal-tender notes, and addressed the Senate in favor thereof. He said he was for specie payment at the earliest day, and would support any measure to secure that end. He thought our currency artificial rather than natural. It could not travel abroad. The only remedy is to make our currency cosmopolitan that it may be aided by the currency of the world. He thought Wall street in its worst orgies and in its saloons of speculation, which were so many hells, was quickened in health by our national policy. He would make our currency as good as gold, and the gold of the world would come to our assistance. Inflation was death to business, contraction was the proper remedy. The bill he offered received the encouragement of prominent financiers and business men. It had been approved by the Boston Board of Trade and leading newspapers of the East and West. The substitution proposed by his bill was in the nature of contraction, but without taking a dollar from the people. Money would become more plentiful, and the present enormous rates of interest would fall to a normal condition. Interest would cease to be oppressive, and money would flow in regular channels of business. The agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests would receive new life. The ruling price of agricultural products is fixed by foreign markets, and, while the farmer receives but little more now for his products than he did ten years ago, he has to pay from fifty to seventy-five per cent. higher for boots and shoes, and other necessary articles. The present disordered currency owed its origin to Congress. The exigency of war has ceased now, and Congress should improve our financial condition. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

DISABILITIES REMOVAL.

The bill removing the political disabilities of Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia, John H. Reagan, of Texas, and others, was passed.

NATIONAL BANKS WITHOUT CIRCULATION.

The bill to authorize the organization of national banks without circulation was taken up.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said he did not think it wise that the banking system of the country should be extended. It would be far better to go back to first principles in finance, as on all other questions, and let the people in their own localities remedy the evils under which they suffered.

Mr. John Sherman, of Ohio, said the bill did not confer any privileges other than to allow the bank to assume the name of national bank. He hoped it would be passed.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, questioned the propriety of passing the bill. He hoped soon to see more legal tenders and less national bank currency.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, hoped further consideration of the bill would be postponed, that Senators might have ample time to examine its provisions.

After some discussion, the bill was laid over, to be called up at an early day.

At 2:20 o'clock the Senate went into executive session. At 3:40 P. M. the doors were reopened, and the Senate, in accordance with a resolution adopted early in the day, adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, offered a resolution directing the Postmaster General to report how many employes of all grades it will require to carry on the postal savings institutions, as recommended by him in his report, and that he furnish like information as to the postal telegraph system which he recommends, when the same is in full operation. Adopted.

EDUCATION AND THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill to establish an educational fund, and to apply the proceeds of the sale of public lands to the education of the people. It enacts that the net proceeds of the sale of public lands shall be forever consecrated and set apart for the education of the people, provided that the act shall not repeal, impair, or suspend any law authorizing pre-emption or homestead entries, nor abridge the power of Congress over the public domain, nor interfere with granting bounty lands to the soldiers and sailors of the late war. Without discussion, the bill went over till Tuesday next.

SALARIES.

The House resumed consideration of the bill in relation to salaries.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, spoke in support of the amendment which he offered some days since. He had been a few days ago in company with a large number of gentlemen, when the conversation turned on the subject, and they all concurred, without exception, in saying that the increase of salary had been utterly condemned by the public judgment of the whole people of the United States. What did the bill reported by the Special Committee propose? It proposed that the back pay received by members of the Forty-second Congress, and all the increased pay received by members of the Forty-third Congress, they should be allowed to keep. He asked the House whether that was conforming to public judgment on that subject? Was that what the people were demanding? Was that going to satisfy the popular demand? It was not what the public judgment had demanded, and still demands. What was wanted was this—that they should be utterly wiped out, so that no benefit or advantage which anybody had derived from it should be kept and retained by him. That and that alone would satisfy the public demand. It was with that view and for that purpose that he had offered his substitute. He proposed to vote for a bill that should carry out the decision of the people on that subject and utterly wipe out all the effects and consequences and benefits derived by members of Congress under the act of the 3d of March, 1873. He had voted against that measure. He had held public office in his own State, where salaries were very small, and the habits of simplicity and plain economy which he had acquired in that way he could very well preserve in Washington, so that $5,000 a year was ample compensation for his services, and furnished him with ample means to live in the manner which he chose to live. Besides, he had thought that it was a very unfortunate time to make the increase. The public mind had been for some time excited in regard to the corruptions of public men. The whole world had been agog on that subject, and he thought he knew that that increase of salary, and especially the retroactive features of the law, would excite public condemnation, and call down popular censure on Congress. After it became a law, the question arose what was to be done with the back pay? The press had begun to say that everyone who took it was a robber and a thief. The idea that he was to be called a thief for taking the compensation affixed to his office was not very palatable to him. It did not commend itself to his judgment nor to his conscience; neither did he propose to be actuated or influenced by any threat of that sort, and therefore he had taken the money and still retained it. Other gentlemen's consciences had been more tender than his. They began to be affected differently, and, one after another, many returned their back pay to the Treasury. The result of that was that people began to say that these men were cowards and hypocrites, and they did this merely for the purpose of currying public favor. That had brought him to commune with his own judgment and conscience in regard to what he ought to do—whether he was on the one side to be called a thief and robber, or whether he should subject himself to be called a coward and hypocrite. The result of his self-communing was that he should be altogether more amenable to the latter charge if he returned the pay, and that he would rather retain it and subject himself to being charged by the public press as a robber and a thief. Therefore he had chosen to retain what he had received under the law, and to make an endeavor to have the law regulate the thing so that he might be allowed to return the money to the Treasury, if that was the will of the people, without subjecting himself to the charge of being a hypocrite and coward. He claimed that although they could not go back to regulate the salaries of members of the Forty-second Congress they had full power over the salaries of members of the present Congress.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, was the next speaker. He got on his feet with some difficulty, and not without assistance. Then he supported himself with a crutch under his left arm. He spoke with a clear, ringing voice, which was distinctly audible in every portion of the chamber, except when he dropped his tones, as he did very frequently at the close of sentences. His manner was nervous and his remarks very digressive, many of his sentences being left uncompleted. He was listened to with the closest interest and attention by the members, officers, and audience. He commenced by saying he would examine the question before the House first in its moral and then in its political aspect. He spoke of the comments of the public press on the subject. He would say nothing in derogation of the power or usefulness of the press. The position of journalists in this country was one of the highest. The fourth estate did in this age control public sentiment, but he would in all earnestness say to the press and its conductors, that nothing was more important than that in treating of subjects with the masses of the people, they should look well to the truth and correctness and principle of what they address to the people. The press had denounced as thieves and robbers the members of the last Congress, and he had seen one paper which represented the raid on the Treasury very much like the charge of the six hundred at Balaklava. He had thought the wit of that representation more appropriate than the wisdom. The gentleman from New-York (Tremain) had spoken yesterday of demagogism. He (Stephens) maintained that there could be no statesmanship without it. There never had been a statesman who was not a demagogue. The word originally meant a leader of the people. Pericles was a demagogue. There were two kinds of demagogues—the sham and the genuine. The genuine demagogue was the man who led the people, who guided the people; the sham demagogue pandered to the errors and prejudices of the people. The real statesman was the physician of humanity; the sham demagogue simply courted favors in order to get office and the spoils of office. He considered Lord Chatham as the true, the genuine demagogue, and related an anecdote to the effect that, when Chatham was proposing to the English Cabinet a new measure of taxation, including the taxing of windows, he missed one member of the Cabinet, and asked for him by name. The answer was that it made no difference whether that member was present or not, because he was a fool. "That is the very reason," said Chatham, "that I want him here; because the way he thinks about this thing is the way that the majority of the people of England may think about it, and I want to know the sentiment of the public." He wanted to know it, not to pander to it, but that he might go before the people and raise them to a sentiment of the necessity and propriety of the measure. Recurring to the consideration of the increased Salary bill, Mr. Stephens said that he was very glad to say that that was a measure for which neither political party was responsible. His opinion was that the Democracy in the proportion of their votes in Congress were quite as responsible as the Republicans. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. Tremain) had admitted yesterday that under the Constitution every Congress had a right to fix its own compensation. It had done so from the beginning of the Government. It had frequently increased that compensation, and the increase was always and necessarily retroactive. Worthy men had done this in the last century, and in the early part of the present century. The brightest ornaments in American history had subjected themselves to be denounced, as salary-grabbers and thieves. The first great thing to be learned in this life, as taught in the schools of ancient Greece, was to discriminate between that which the multitude thought was right, and that which was right in itself. If there was anything wrong, anything immoral, anything dishonest, anything which would reflect disgrace on a man's memory, for making that legal appropriation he wanted to know where it was. If it was wrong for members to take what the law allowed, where were men to find a rule of right and wrong? His remarks on this subject did not apply to himself, but he was a citizen of the country, and he felt a deep interest in the dignity and character of Congress. He claimed that when Congress passed the Retroactive law of last session it had a constitutional right to do so. He was not saying whether it was expedient or not, but no blush should rest on the cheek of any man. Whether he voted for it or not he should have felt that he was as justly entitled to it as he was to receive a dollar a day. It was a constitutional law, constitutionally passed, and those who were entitled to pay under it were as much entitled to the whole of it as they were to any dime received under it. If any thought it was too much and returned it, he (Mr. Stephens) would not cast a slur upon him for doing so. He had discussed the moral view of the question, and he would now proceed to discuss it as to its political aspect. He was not going to place a value on his own services as a representative, but if he were to state what he thought the services of a representative ought to be worth, it would go far above the figure of any law that has ever been passed. A representative of the people ought to be a man of that mental calibre, that information, that education, that virtue, that trustworthiness, and all those qualities which command the highest remuneration. He had given it as his opinion in the last speech he made in the House, fourteen years ago, that if the salaries of members of Congress were $10,000, of Senators $15,000, of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court $50,000, of the Associate Judges $25,000, and of the President $100,000, it would be better for the country at large. He held the same opinion still. He certainly should not vote for the bill reported by the committee, but he believed that the most unwise action of last Congress was the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, replied to Mr. Stephens. There were some things, he said, in the speech just delivered so radically unlike the views entertained by the American people, that they should be replied to at once, particularly as to public positions being held out as prizes for the emoluments attached to them. All that the distinguished gentleman had said in regard to the distinction between the genuine demagogue and the sham demagogue would be cordially concurred in by all who had heard him. Public opinion in some of its forms might sometimes be wrong; but, after all, there was a place where public opinion finally adjusted itself, and finally gave the stamp to what mankind would usually call right. If this were a world where the highest power was the least paid power, the gentleman's argument would have been right; but exactly the reverse of that rule was true. The things that had marketable value in the world were not the things that were highest in the ethical and intellectual scale. It had never been the theory of the Government that the scale of pay was the distinction from the common to the intellectual and high. One of the brightest and most intellectual men of the nation (alluding to Prof. Agassiz) had recently told him that he had made it the rule of his life to abandon any intellectual pursuit the moment it became commercially valuable. Returning to the practical question before the House, he said that when public opinion held that the pay which Congress had voted to itself was too high, it would be indelicate in Congress to resist that public opinion. It did not interfere with their manhood, or independence, or self-respect, to say that they would not, simply because they had the power, to continue to take more than public opinion thought they ought to have. None of the bills before the House met his views, and yet he was willing to vote for several of them if they came first in order. It seemed to him that the aggregate amount of payment allowances, including mileage allowed under the old law, ought to be preserved, only that the mileage ought to be equalized, and distributed among the members. He believed that if there was a fair equalization of the total payments under the old law, it would satisfy all the reasonable demands of public opinion, and no unreasonable one ought to be satisfied.

Mr. Randall, of Penn., reviewed the legislation of the country in the First, Third, Fifteenth, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-second Congresses, and classified the votes of the Pennsylvania members in the various Congresses named, both Senators and Representatives, showing that all of said Representatives in both houses either voted for or received retroactive compensation. He then argued at length as to the adequacy and equalization of pay, in favor of the repeal of mileage, and of the substitution of actual expenses. He opposed any reduction of the salary under $7,500 as not being too much to maintain himself and family, and at the same time keep a house in this District and retain his identity with his constituents.

Mr. Potter, of New-York, referred to his position in the last Congress, where he favored an increase of the Executive and Judicial salaries, but not of Congressional salaries beyond $6,500 a year, and had opposed back pay. He saw no reason to change those views. He once thought members should serve without pay. His experience had changed his views. The best and most useful members were often those who had no means of support but their salaries. This was mainly true of members from country districts. In the large cities it was otherwise. The true measure of compensation was that which would support a member plainly, and yet induce no one to seek the office for the pay. This sum, he thought, should not be beyond $6,500. Although representatives ought not always to blindly follow the popular will upon a question affecting their own salaries, and in which they were directly interested, they ought to be governed by that will. He hoped the law would be repealed, that the franking privilege and mileage would not be restored, and that any increase beyond $5,000 should be confined to future Congresses.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, advocated the substitute reported by the minority of the committee, and argued that the majority bill would strengthen that element of personal government which he noticed on his return to Washington after an absence of four years to have grown up to a dangerous degree. He thought it was time for them to see whether there was no melting away of the legislative power of the Government in that connection. He criticised the recommendation of the President in regard to erecting mansions in Washington for public officials, and in regard to giving the President the right to veto portions of a bill. He had found so much of that drift at Washington to the aggrandizement of the Executive branch that he wanted no principle to be established by the action of the House which would surrender still further the legislative dignity and legislative authority.

Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, said he had voted against the Salary bill in all its stages, and should now persistently vote for its repeal; but if there was to be a reform he wished it to be a thorough, honest, earnest reform.

Mr. Crocker, of Massachusetts, in an amusing speech, described the uncertainty of his mind after the adjournment of last Congress, as to what he should do with the back pay which he had received, after voting against the bill. He said he was in the category of those who had taken the back pay. He had collected it all, according to law, every cent. [Laughter.] He did not like to be slow in returning it. He had tried to get some company in that action, but failed. He had, however, found some noble men who had made up their minds to give the back pay to schools. He had finally deposited it in one of his banks, thinking it would lie there safely enough. After that he had become grievously sick. [Laughter.] He had not made up his mind as to what his conscientious duty in the matter was, so being very sick he called his confidential clerk and said to him, "Here, put that to the credit of the United States. It is a small matter, but there will be enough effects left to pay for it." He had done that because he intended to do right about the matter. Now, he continued, comes the sequel. I began to get better. [Shouts of laughter and clapping of hands all over the House, while Mr. Crocker went on repeating his statement.] I took up one paper which told me that I was a salary stealer. Another said I was a salary grabber. Another called me this thing and another that. By and by I began to open letters, and the letters continue to come to this day, and as long as they continue to come, that money, unless disposed of by the act of this House, will lie where it lies now. I say that boldly. [Laughter.] I do not act from intimidation. I am willing to act from my sense of duty to my God and country. I have had a letter since I came here. I never heard of such a thing. [Laughter.] I got a letter the other day informing me that the best place for me was down at Blackwell's Island. I should there find somebody who was congenial to me. [Roars of laughter.] Now I come here and take the oath administered by the Speaker, while I hear from my own State, where I have disbursed millions of millions, that I am a salary thief. Sir, I shall remain so until there is a better feeling in the country, unless Congress shall act in the matter, and I shall most cheerfully pay back my little stipend, as Congress says. In conclusion, I appeal to my friends on this floor to come to some conclusion at once, and let it be a unanimous one. I have been gratified by the dignity, decorum, and propriety which has characterized our debates. It is worthy of such a House of Representatives, emanating from the most free and glorious Republic that the sun has ever shone upon. [Loud laughter and applause.]

As Mr. Crocker resumed his seat, he was warmly congratulated and shaken hands with by his colleague, Mr. Butler.

Mr. Scudder, of New-Jersey, argued in favor of the repeal of the Salary law.

Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, argued that there was but one way for Congress to extricate itself from the difficulty into which it had got, and that was by reducing all the salaries that had been increased at the last session. All the members were ready to admit the great offense that had been committed in the passage of that law, and that offense could not be so well atoned for as by the simple, unconditional, unqualified repeal of the law. He argued that the repeal should be retroactive. If Congress had a right to make the law of last session retroactive, it had also the right to make its repeal retroactive. He appealed to members to be honest in the matter, and not attempt to drive the people or to elude the popular demand. He had been instructed by the Republican State Convention of Minnesota to vote for the repeal of the law increasing salaries, not for the reduction of the salary of members alone, but of all salaries. That instruction he proposed to listen to and obey; hence he should vote for the bill reported by the minority of the committee rather than that of the majority.

Mr. Averill of Minnesota—Will you extend your disposition to make it retroactive by going so far as to return your back pay?

Mr. Dunnell—I will.

Mr. Averill—All right.

Mr. Crossland, of Kentucky, argued against the repeal of the Salary law. He said he had voted against that law, but he had taken the back pay under it. He could not return that back pay if he would, and he would not if he could. [Laughter.] He satirized Mr. Cox, of New-York, under his new appellation of the "dew-drop," and accused him, as Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, had done a few days since, of having drawn back pay from the day of Mr. Brooks' death, in April last, till the day of Mr. Cox's election, in November. He recalled the fact, to the great amusement of the House, that Mr. Cox had introduced a bill in the last Congress to change the name of the ship Industry to that of William M. Tweed, and he wondered whether that was the ship in which Mr. Cox had taken passage from New-York. [Loud laughter.] He then turned his attention to Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, and ridiculed him for having his portrait stamped on some public documents. He also informed the House that in one of the annual agricultural reports there was a picture of a ram, which the Commissioner of Agriculture had named "Judge Lawrence." [Laughter.] That ram had been brought to Washington and boarded by the Agricultural Department at the public expense. If Judge Lawrence, in whose compliment it had been named, had not called attention to that extravagance, it did not become him to complain of any other extravagance.

The hammer fell before Mr. Crossland had concluded his remarks, but he was allowed to proceed under the plea that he had never spoken in the House before, and that if they would hear him out he would never trouble them again.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, came to the rescue of Mr. Cox in regard to his drawing pay from the time of Mr. Brooks' death. He showed that the law of 1859, which regulated that matter, giving to the family of a deceased member the pay that had accrued up to the time of his death, and to the newly-elected member that which accrued afterward was a remedial law. Up to the passage of that law the newly-elected member got all the pay, but now it was divided.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, said he had been so much misrepresented that he deemed it his duty to reply. It was the duty of the House to act on this question on its merits, and they could not escape that duty by any personal attack on him. He opposed the Salary law because the back pay and front pay were both too high. His course under the act of 1866, in receiving the pay, was approved by the people because the amount was not so great as to meet with general opposition. All the members took the pay then, but all did not, under the recent law, and this was some evidence that the first might be justified, and the last not. His colleague, Mr. Lamison, has called attention to a book—a volume of the report on the New-York election frauds—said to be ornamented with his (Lawrence's) portrait. There could not be found half a dozen such works extant. They were originally bound up, not for public use, but for another purpose. The engraving cost the Government nothing; it was not done at the public expense. Mr. Barnes published sketches of members of Congress, nearly all with portraits, and a few extracts from that had been made the occasion for these remarks. In reply to the member from Kentucky, (Mr. Crossland,) he said that an enthusiastic friend some years ago had honored him by giving his name to one of his flock. For nearly two years he had kept the picture which his friend furnished out of the agricultural report, but at his request it finally went into the report, just as business of others had gone in other volumes. Whatever might be said, he believed that no honest man had questioned his integrity, and his constituents would never ask to put in any book the portrait of any one who had been unfaithful to the Government during the rebellion. (The latter remark was aimed at his colleague, Mr. Lamison.)

The discussion was now pretty well exhausted, and it being past the usual hour of adjournment, Mr. Hale, of Maine, who had charge of the bill, moved the previous question on its third reading. The friends of the minority bill, and all who were in favor of a more sweeping measure than that proposed by the majority bill, in conjunction with those who desired to offer amendments in regard to the restoration of the franking privilege, &c., rallied to vote down the previous question. The vote was taken by tellers, and resulted yeas, 100; nays, 145. So the House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, who had reported the minority bill, obtained control of the subject. He yielded to Mr. Orth, of Indiana, who moved to recommit the bill to the Select Committee, with instructions to report a bill repealing the whole Salary act of the last Congress, so far as the same could be done under the Constitution, and to ascertain the average amount of salary, mileage, and all other allowances, exclusive of any estimate for the franking privilege that was paid to Senators, Representatives, and delegates in the Forty-first Congress, and to report a bill to-morrow fixing the compensation at the amount thus ascertained as nearly as practicable, with necessary traveling expenses, and restoring all other salaries as they were before the passage of the act.

The Speaker, in answer to a number of inquiries all over the House, explained the Parliamentary status of the bill, and, without coming to a vote on the proposition, the House, at 4:45 o'clock, adjourned.

AN EXTRADITION CASE.

An extradition case involving a question as to the law of conspiracy, came up for argument yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Joab Lawrence was brought before the court on habeas corpus, having been arrested by Deputy Sheriff Judson Jarvis, on a warrant granted by Gov. Dix, at the requisition of the Governor of Michigan. Mr. Bookstaver, counsel for the Sheriff, having handed in the warrant as his return, Mr. Bartlett, Sen., argued that it was insufficient, inasmuch as it did not charge any crime under the laws of Michigan. He was charged, he said, with "conspiring with intent to defraud and cheat," which he contended was too vague and indefinite. He was not charged with conspiring with any one; and then, by the statutes of Michigan, conspiracy must be "by color of false token, writing or other false pretense." Mr. Lawrence, he said, was possessed of ample property in Michigan, and had been entrapped here by friendly telegram. The law, he contended, should not be strained so as to allow the Governor of Michigan to stretch his hand across the continent and arrest one of their citizens. Judge Daniels held that the Executive could not be asked to describe the crime with the same degree of particularity as in a process. Although there was nothing to spare, the warrant should be held to be sufficient. Mr. Bartlett stated that he had received a communication from the Governor's office which led him to the conclusion that the affidavits laid before the Governor were insufficient. He hoped to be able to establish that fact. The prisoner was then remanded until Monday.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF THE HARLEM RIVER—CONGRESS REQUESTED TO AUTHORIZE THE WORK.

The regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, President Vance in the chair. When the roll was called, Alderman Van Schaick said he had received a communication from the Controller which he would like the Clerk to read. The Clerk read the communication, which requested Mr. Van Schaick to give the name of the person whom he stated, in some recent remarks before the board, was discharged by Commissioner Van Nort for incompetency, and was subsequently employed by Mr. Green, at a salary of $2,500 a year for doing two or three hours' work a day. After the communication was read, Alderman Van Schaick said that the Controller, as the head of a department, had a seat in that board, and if he occupied it he would corroborate everything he had said, and tell him many things that he would like to know. He was prepared to substantiate the statement he had made. The communication was then laid on the table.

A communication was received from the Trustees of the town of Morrisania requesting the board to appoint a committee of five to confer with them and the Park Commissioners relative to the improvements of the Twenty-third Ward. On motion of Alderman McCafferty, the chair appointed the following committee to comply with the request named in the communication: Messrs. Billings, Monheimer, Cooper, McCafferty, and Koch. It was agreed that the conference meeting should be held at the Everett House at 11 A. M. to-day.

Alderman McCafferty offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of five to present to the family of the late Horace Greeley an illustrated album, containing an account of the action of the Common Council on his death and the funeral honors paid to his remains. The album, which is a large quarto, is a fine specimen of the chirographic art. It has a likeness of the late editor of the *Tribune*, drawn with a pen, and handsomely embellished. The resolutions of condolence adopted by the Common Council are also neatly engrossed. Mr. McCafferty's motion was unanimously approved, and the Chair appointed the following committee to make the presentation: Messrs. McCafferty, Van Schaick, Falconer, Reilly, and Morris.

Alderman Koch offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The importance of opening up to the commerce of the City and country the inlet from both our great rivers (the East and the North) that forms the northern boundary of this island is so vast, and the results certain to ensue therefrom so grand, even in a national point of view, that at once some positive action should be taken by the authorities of this City to call the attention of the General Government to the subject in the hope of inducing Congress to undertake the work which is an auxiliary to the improvement of Hell Gate, now in progress, under its auspices, in order to complete the work of the needed improvement to the navigation of the waters surrounding this island; and

Whereas, At the outbreak of the last war in 1861, this City expended in arming, equipping, and transporting numbers of its citizens as volunteer soldiers to the then imperiled seat of Government at Washington, over $1,000,000, which was disbursed by an association of our most patriotic citizens, known as the "Union Defense Committee." This sum and accrued interest to the present time amounts to nearly $2,000,000, enough, in all probability, to complete the work of opening up to the commerce of the country the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek. No part of the money was ever refunded to the City, although other cities and States have been reimbursed moneys similarly expended. This money could be advantageously used in the prosecution of the work in question, and if undertaken by the General Government, all claims held by the City for the payment thereof should be surrendered; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Representatives in Congress from this City be and they are hereby respectfully requested to take such measures as to them may appear best calculated to induce the General Government to undertake and complete the work of improving the navigation of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek so as to admit of the passage of vessels of the greatest tonnage; and that the Representatives in Congress from all parts of this State be and they are hereby respectfully requested to co-operate with the members of Congress from this City in their efforts to secure to the commerce of the country this great facility of communication between the North and East Rivers and Long Island Sound.

Resolved, That a duly certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be addressed by the Clerk of the Common Council to each of the Representatives in Congress from the State of New-York.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Alderman Monheimer moved that the Commissioner of Public Works be requested to state the reason why the work of paving streets, building sewers, &c., authorized by the board have not been commenced. The Alderman stated that if the works referred to were in progress a large number of laborers could be employed. The motion was adopted.

The Committee on Public Works presented a report in favor of the appropriation of $50,000 asked for by the Department of Parks to carry on their work in Westchester County. The report was laid over.

A resolution directing the heads of departments to employ only residents of this County on the public works within the corporate limits was called up. A resolution on the same subject, but providing that only persons who have resided for the past six months in this City, was adopted by the board a short time since.

Alderman Koch hoped that the new resolution would not be passed. He did not believe in allowing residents of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Connecticut, and other places to come here and get work which should be given to bona-fide residents.

Alderman Reilly believed the resolution previously adopted by the board was too stringent. Men who came from foreign countries were entitled to work.

Alderman McCafferty said the Department of Public Works should be exempt from the resolutions, as its operations extended beyond this County and to the Croton River.

Alderman Koch—The men employed here, who live in other counties, take their wages away with them, and the tax-payers get no return for their money. Our butchers and grocers don't receive anything from such men. As to men coming from foreign countries, we can't employ them while they are out on the sea, [laughter,] but if they come here and reside in this City we can set them at work. Let other cities look out for their working men, and we shall look out for our's.

The new resolution, omitting a term of residence, was put and lost by a vote of 10 to 4, and the previous one was adhered to by the same vote.

Alderman Van Schaick said he read a statement in a newspaper calling upon the board to take such action as would result in cutting off the private lamps which are paid for by the City. He thought the board had taken action on the subject, and wished to know if such was the fact.

Alderman Billings replied that he offered resolutions in January and February last, directing the Commissioner of Public Works to disconnect from the gas-mains all lamps lighted for private purposes at the expense of the Corporation, and the resolutions were adopted by the board, but the Assistant Aldermen did not concur in them.

Alderman Van Schaick said he was satisfied with the explanation, after which the board adjourned.

A WRESTLING MATCH.

Probably the most stubborn wrestling match that has taken place in this City in a long time was contested for yesterday at No. 26 East Houston street by Thomas Bragg, of Hibernia, N. J., and Albert Ellis, of this City, for $250 a side, Devonshire style. Bragg weighs 162 pounds, and though comparatively unknown on this side of the Atlantic, has the reputation of being a most powerful and scientific wrestler among sporting men in London, where he has won most every match he has contested for. Albert Ellis weighs only 140 pounds, is also a wrestler of reputation, having been engaged in some dozen matches in this country, in most of which he was successful. On the match being called, Mr. H. Hill was declared referee, Bragg choosing Homer Lane as his second, and Ellis choosing W. Browning. The brutal kicking, which is a characteristic of the Devonshire style of wrestling, was dispensed with in this match. On time being called both men promptly appeared on the stage, and were introduced to the large audience. The best two out of three square back falls was to decide the contest. Soon after the men set to work it became evident that Bragg was a most determined and powerful wrestler, Ellis, however, exhibiting the most science. Forty-five minutes was occupied before anything decisive was arrived at, Bragg, in the meantime, impressing upon the mind of his antagonist that he had "caught a Tartar." In the thirty-third bout a square back fall was effected, in the "inside lock," and declared in favor of Bragg. In the thirty-eighth bout another fall was declared in favor of Ellis, though the majority of those present thought the decision an unfair one. After some parley, however, both parties agreed in favor of Ellis. As it was 6:15 o'clock at this stage of the affair, the referee said that unless the match was decided in a half hour he would consider it a draw, to be contested for at some future date. The half hour having been spent without a fall, the match was considered a draw, both men agreeing to wrestle again on Dec. 24, Christmas eve.

MRS. METZLER FOUND GUILTY OF CAUSING THE DEATH OF IDA W. VAIL.

The trial of Marcella K. Metzler for causing the death of Ida W. Vail on Oct. 5, was continued in the Hudson County Quarter Sessions yesterday. After court opened Judge Hoffman charged the jury. He briefly stated the facts in the case, and said that the defendant stood charged with causing the death of the girl. He cited the several statutes bearing on the case, and read the law under which the indictment was found. In summarizing the evidence the Judge was very brief, and charged specially on what constituted a reasonable doubt, and on the fact that the defense had not availed themselves of the statute allowing the defendant to testify in her own behalf. After speaking about half an hour, the Judge gave the case to the jury. There was but little discussion in the jury-room, though the jurors remained out about an hour. During their absence the defendant sat in the court-room waiting for the verdict. She confidently expected an acquittal, and though much paler than on any preceding day of the trial, did not seem depressed. When the jury returned they announced a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner nearly fainted with the sudden revulsion of her feelings. Her counsel took several exceptions, and she was remanded for sentence. When she is brought up for sentence the case will be appealed. The verdict gives general satisfaction in the community.

THE BRODERICK HOMICIDE.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL OF MICHAEL C. BRODERICK FOR KILLING HIS SON.

Michael C. Broderick was indicted for the killing of his son, James Broderick, in August last, by stabbing him with a knife. The following jury were sworn in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday to try the case: George T. M. Davis, Jas. S. Conlon, Valentine Schneider, Samuel P. Blagden, Christian Anderson, Samuel Ross, Albert Diers, Asher L. Phillips, Harvey S. Almey, Herman Gershel, Frederick M. Gorman, and John D. Taylor. The District Attorney briefly stated the case against the prisoner. He said that in the course of his official duties it devolved upon him to present to juries cases which involved crimes of every complexion and character. It had been his lot to prosecute a son for the killing of his father, and now the painful duty devolved upon him of presenting a case which involved the killing of a son by a father—something which, if it were a mere accident or misfortune, would still be one of the greatest misfortunes that could happen. The prisoner in this case stood charged with taking the life of his son. It would appear from the testimony that a good deal of ill-feeling existed between certain members of this unfortunate family. On the morning of this unfortunate transaction, an altercation took place between the prisoner and his two sons concerning an old woman resident in the family, the mother-in-law of the prisoner. The latter seized a slat of the bedstead and attacked the two boys, and in the quarrel which ensued he seized a knife and inflicted two stabs on the body of James. The District Attorney said it was his duty to state in all frankness that the Coroner's jury had acquitted the prisoner of any intentional crime. Probably they thought he had committed the act in self-defense, but the Grand Jury of the County, however, thought otherwise, and so the prisoner now stood arraigned for the killing of his son. The first witness examined was an old woman named Catherine Waldron, probably about ninety years, the mother-in-law of the prisoner. She was extremely feeble, and it was found necessary to lift her to the witness stand. When first questioned by the court, she could not recollect her name, and also showed a manifest reluctance to be sworn. The oath was, however, subsequently administered, and she gave her answers with tolerable intelligence. She said that she saw the deceased strike the prisoner, and she had also heard him call him names. Kate and Clara Broderick, daughters of the prisoner, deposed to the circumstances of the quarrel. The latter said that the deceased struck her father twice on the head with a club or "billy," and that she took it from him when about to strike the prisoner a third time. She also deposed that her brother John caught hold of her father by the shoulders, he (John) having a table-knife in his hand, and that James proposed that they should throw him down stairs. Both witnesses testified to various threats used by the deceased against the prisoner, he, on one occasion, threatening to shoot him with a five-barreled revolver. Having submitted the medical testimony given at the post-mortem examination, the District Attorney rested his case. Mr. Howe then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, who, he said, had never denied having inflicted the wound which killed his son. He claimed, however, that he did so without any premeditation, and that he had the knife in his hand before any quarrel took place. Counsel then proposed to examine Mrs. Broderick, but the court held that the wife of the prisoner was not a competent witness. John Broderick was examined, and his testimony was much to the same effect as that of the witnesses for the prosecution. He testified that the deceased had frequently threatened to shoot the prisoner, and had followed him with a sword. Thomas Broderick, another son of the prisoner, testified to similar threats on the part of the deceased. Some further evidence to the same effect having been given, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

A CURIOUS CASE.

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE ON TRIAL FOR BEING A COMMON NUISANCE.

The last Grand Jury of Hudson County found an indictment against Justice John O'Sullivan, of Harrison Township, charging him with being a common barrator, and stirring up strife and setting a bad example to the citizens of the township. This is the first case ever tried in Hudson County under the statute, which is a very old one. The case was called yesterday in the Quarter Sessions, and Justices Kenton, Capron, Rose, Sheppard, Aldridge, and Police Justice O'Reilly of Harrison, were called and testified that O'Sullivan had brought a number of petty suits before them, mostly for trespass by parties who crossed his premises in order to reach a well, and trifling actions for debt, the allegation being that he instigated petty lawsuits in order to derive a profit from fees earned in them. William Walsh testified that he had been arrested for trespass. Timothy O'Brien, a tenant of O'Sullivan's, testified that he had tendered the rent to his landlord, who had refused to accept the money, and brought suit for it. Ludlow McCarter, Corporation Attorney for Kearney Township, testified that O'Sullivan called on him to ask his advice, in order to have Police Justice O'Reilly, of Kearney, arrested for fining and imprisoning a man named Reardon for contempt of court, the object of defendant being to sue for recovery of the fine, and bring an action for false imprisonment. The witness told him that he could not issue a warrant for O'Reilly's arrest. O'Sullivan had called on him a number of times in relation to cases he had on hand. On one occasion he called for advice in regard to a case of Duncan vs. Walsh for trespass, and O'Sullivan admitted to him that Duncan did not know that the suit had been brought, O'Sullivan having brought it himself without consulting with Duncan, who was a tenant. Jose Gaullado testified that he was in Justice Sheppard's office when Justice O'Sullivan applied for a warrant for the arrest of T. O'Reilly for a debt of $5. The witness was engaged as counsel in several cases of a petty nature in which O'Sullivan was concerned. John Reardon testified that he knew O'Sullivan, and believed that the charge against the defendant was a conspiracy. He was evidently the wrong man. A. N. Radley testified that he ordered O'Sullivan to issue a summons against Police Justice O'Reilly, who had fined him for contempt, and witness dropped the suit. Theo. Ryerson, a lawyer, was called. He had been retained in a suit against O'Sullivan. O'Sullivan had stated to witness that he wanted to get a man named O'Brien out of his house, and he had tried several times, but had failed, and he also stated that he meant to give O'Brien notice to quit, and then stay away, so that a tender of money could not be made. The State rested at this point, and Justice O'Sullivan was put on the stand for the defense. He stated that he owned a large house in Harrison, which was occupied by twelve families, and a large number of neighbors were in the habit of going through for water, and when any of the tenants' children were in the hall these trespassers were in the habit of knocking them down and abusing them. So great was the nuisance that he had a portion of the house almost always unoccupied, because of the people going through the hall. The defendant applied for legal advice, and in the names of some of his tenants brought suit for trespass. The suit for the ejectment of O'Brien was brought because he was ugly and did not pay his rent promptly. The other cases were principally given to him by a grocer for collection. Attorney Garretson elicited the fact that O'Sullivan had been indicted for an assault in Essex County. O'Sullivan said he was indicted for a difference with a man. The attorney asked if he did have a difference with a pitchfork. O'Sullivan denied it, and said that he struck a man with his fist and was convicted for it. The witness was quite excited, and said that the parties who had conspired against him were his political opponents.

David O'Sullivan, a member of the Common Council, testified to the good character of the Justice. John Creighton testified to the general good character of O'Sullivan, and at the close of this evidence the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

BOARD OF POLICE JUSTICES.

The Board of Police Justices met yesterday, Judge Morgan presiding, and made the following appointments:

Wm. R. Johnson, Chief Clerk Court of Special Sessions.

James W. Brink, subpoena server, in place of Thomas Foley.

John Hastings, subpoena server in Court of Special Sessions, in place of Jas. M. Bates.

Philip Frankenheimer, interpreter at large, in place of —— Pizer.

Lawrence Collins, messenger Court of Special Sessions.

David S. Beach, stenographer Special Sessions.

Geo. W. Dunstrept, attendant Tombs Police Court, at a salary of $1,500.

Ernest B. Stavie, janitor Second District Police Court; Patrick Burgin, janitor First District Police Court, in place of Richard Clausen, removed.

SUICIDE ON A FERRY-BOAT.

There has been nothing discovered in relation to the man who committed suicide on the Jersey City ferry-boat John S. Darcy, on Wednesday night, which will be likely to lead to his identification. Mr. Alfred Poland, a passenger, and James Sneider, one of the deck hands on the boat, were the only ones who saw the act. Mr. Poland says the man had been acting for some time in such a way as to attract his attention, and he was watching him when he raised his hand and fired the shot. He started toward the man, but before he could reach him, he either fell or jumped into the water. Sneider's attention was first attracted by the shot, and, on turning around, he also saw him fall. At the time the stranger was standing by the railing on the stern of the boat. G. W. Fowler, the pilot, immediately stopped the boat, but nothing was seen of the man in the water. His hat, which remained on the deck, was of black felt, low crowned, and the ball had passed through it just where the crown and rim join on the right side. Provided the hat was properly on his head at the time, the ball must have entered above the right ear. Mr. Poland describes the man as tall, of middle age, and wearing a reddish beard.

THE BRITTON INVESTIGATION.

THE TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE—GRAND JURORS AND THE DEFENDANT TESTIFY.

Yesterday was the eighth day of the investigation into the charges preferred by the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty against District Attorney Britton. The prosecution closed on Wednesday, when the evidence was all in on the supplementary charge, containing an allegation to the effect that Mr. Britton had unlawfully imprisoned the City editor of a New-York morning paper, and afterward, to justify his proceeding, had falsified the records of the court. As it was understood yesterday that Mr. Britton would be the first witness examined for the defense, the room in which the investigation is being held was crowded to excess. After Commissioner Spies had stated that the District Attorney must be examined on a charge, then be cross-examined, and then that the defense should call all the witnesses who may have to give evidence bearing on the particular charge under consideration, Mr. Britton was called to the stand, and testified in relation to the first charge substantially as follows:

I first heard of the Badeau matter through Mr. William A. Coit. I explained that there had been no Grand Jury connected with the Court of Sessions. Mr. Coit assented that the case ought to be deferred. Sometime later Mr. Coit came into my office, and spoke of the matter again. I told him that it would be just to Mr. Badeau to go first before a Magistrate and give Badeau an opportunity to answer. Coit said: "I don't know but you are right; I don't know but that would be fair." That is all I know about the Badeau matter. I never told Coit nor anybody else they could not go before any Grand Jury. When I advised the Grand Jury on the occasion mentioned, I supposed the case referred to was that of the previous Controller of Brooklyn, Mr. Johnson. From subsequent investigation I discovered that the Badeau matter was never before the Grand Jury. I desire to say that I had heard of complaints against Badeau. I had never heard it intimated from any quarter that Badeau received any benefit from the sums belonging to the city deposited in any banks.

Cross-examined—The duties of the District Attorney are to prosecute when he understands the laws have been criminally violated. It is not his duty to wait for a formal charge from a citizen. I think the District Attorney has discretion in certain cases—first when the party is innocent, and second when he has not sufficient evidence to convict, I think he is entitled to delay the prosecution. Sometimes, upon consultation with the County Judge, we do not push an indictment, because the guilty individual is endeavoring to reform, and to punish him will do the public no good. It was in my power to learn the facts in regard to the bank account of Badeau, but no charge had been made, and I did not suppose that Badeau had received any personal benefit from those deposits. I had heard of some irregularities in Badeau's official record, but I supposed they were simply technical in depositing checks instead of currency, and thus keeping the amounts represented by the checks from the Treasurer until the checks had been collected.

For about half an hour Mr. Cadwallader questioned the District Attorney as to his official discrimination between the cases of Controller Johnson and Collector Badeau. Mr. Britton said that he thought it was discourteous to him for the Grand Jury to go behind him in this case and summon witnesses without saying anything to him. Therefore, he contented himself with simply answering their questions. Until these questions were put to me, I had never heard of any proceedings before the Grand Jury against Johnson. When these charges against me were presented, I had heard certain things that induced me to connect these charges with Badeau. The charge against Johnson was, that he had sold bonds under par. I was questioned by the Grand Jury concerning the conduct of a public official, but I did not infer that those questions related to Mr. Badeau. I expressed no dissent to Gen. Smith, or to Mr. Coit, with regard to bringing this matter before the Grand Jury. The general custom of my office is almost universal, to have complaints made before a Magistrate first. This is in simple justice to the accused. To my knowledge, at that time, Badeau never had a continuous fund to his credit on which he was drawing interest. If he had such a fund, and was receiving benefit from it, I should say he was doing wrong.

Messrs. Theodore Shotwell, E. A. Graves, August Gildenmeister, Samuel P. Fowler, Edward [illegible], and Chas. A. Morris, members of the Grand Jury of September, 1872, testified that Mr. Britton was called before them, and his advice asked concerning the sum of $260 said to have been given to Mr. Evan M. Johnson, the then Controller of the city by a bank officer. No names were mentioned, the jury putting suppositious questions. The District Attorney told the jurors they should have to establish criminal intent before a verdict could be found. None of the jurors examined knew anything of the Badeau case, as it had not come before them.

The testimony of Mr. Britton and the Grand Jurors contained all the evidence the defense had to offer on the first charge. The election fraud cases were next taken up, and Mr. Britton again called to the stand. He explained at length why convictions were not possible in many of the election fraud cases in which indictments had been found. He took up each case in turn, and explained the nature of the testimony and the efforts made to procure the arrest of the accused, some of whom had run away. He also put in evidence a letter sent under date of January 10, 1872, to him by Col. Davis and Ex-District Attorney Morris, stating that they had prosecuted all, with a few exceptions of the election fraud cases, in which a conviction could be obtained. The investigation then adjourned until to-day.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

A SERVICE FOR THE DEAD AT THE CHURCH OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL YESTERDAY.

There was a large attendance yesterday morning of the French residents in this City at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, on West Twenty-third street, on the occasion of the solemn requiem mass offered for the souls of the French passengers lost on the Ville du Havre. The high altar was encircled with lighted tapers, arranged in representation of religious emblems, and the church was draped in deep mourning. The catafalque was placed outside the sanctuary. A full choir was present in the organ gallery, and the services were solemn and impressive. Rev. Father Auprit acted as celebrant of the high mass, Rev. Father Tournier as deacon, and Rev. Father Guichenon as sub-deacon, and Rev. Father Berney as master of ceremonies. The mortuary services were performed by Rev. Father Lafont, and Father Nicot and other French clergymen took part in the ceremonies. At the conclusion of the obsequies, Rev. Father Berney ascended the pulpit and delivered an impressive discourse in French. He commenced by observing that when the news of the disaster of the ill-fated Ville du Havre first reached this City a feeling of deep emotion was awakened not only among the French residents, but in the breast of the generous American people. Among Frenchmen, in a special manner, that feeling deepened into one of intense sympathy and regret. If the announcement had been made that thousands of their countrymen had fallen in battle, it would not create so great a sensation among them. The cause of this was not so much to be attributed to the magnitude of the disaster in regard to the number of those lost as to the suddenness with which the calamity had overtaken them. When their countrymen go into battle to uphold the honor and dignity of the French nation, they do so well knowing that they are entering the field of death. Men were also accustomed to lose sight of individual suffering in the contemplation of the national interests at stake. But in the present instance all their deepest sympathies were aroused when the picture was presented to them of so many of their countrymen, who lay down to sleep on that fatal night upon the depths of the ocean without the least suspicion of danger, being awakened only to find themselves summoned before the bar of eternal justice. Even where men receive ample notice of their approaching end, the passage into eternity was a fearful one to contemplate. But when we saw our fellow mortals precipitated in an instant into the other world without the least preparation, without a moment's time being allowed them to take leave of their friends or to settle their worldly affairs, the news of such an appalling calamity filled them with the deepest awe, and forcibly recalled to their minds the necessity of being always prepared to meet death. The preacher then went on to show the difference between the material and moral life of man, the one being liable to be snatched away at any moment, the other being clothed with immortality; and after expressing the superiority of the latter, and the need they had to preserve it by leading a Christian life in this world, he concluded by thanking his hearers for attending the obsequies, and said it would be remembered with pride by their countrymen at home that they were not forgetful of their interests in a strange land.

HOW THIEVES ESCAPE PUNISHMENT.

Detective George Elder, of Central Office, while passing the corner of Fulton street and Broadway, saw an old gentleman, apparently from the country, walking down Fulton street in charge of two "sharpers." Elder told the officer of the Broadway Squad if he saw another detective to send him down Fulton street. Elder tracked the party to the banco game on the second floor of No. 146 Fulton street. Detective Woolsey in a short time joined Elder, and they waited until the old man came out. He said he had been robbed of $150, and requested them to arrest the swindlers. Elder and Woolsey arrested James Antony and James Monroe, alias George Payne, the men engaged in the swindle, and brought them before Superintendent Matsell, at Central Office. On their being brought before Judge Morgan, at the Tombs, however, the old gentleman refused in the most positive terms to make any complaint whatever, or even to give his name, and so the thieves obtained their liberty. It was subsequently ascertained, however, that the man swindled was Mr. E. C. Shaw, of Portland, Me., who came here to buy provisions. On leaving the Tombs he borrowed sufficient money from a friend, and returned home yesterday evening.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Controller Green will pay to-day the rolls of all the teachers in the public schools throughout the City. The rolls were received in the Department of Finance on Wednesday afternoon. They amount to $203,444 30.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEMORIES OF MANY MEN AND OF SOME WOMEN. Being personal recollections of Emperors, Kings, Queens, Princes, Presidents, Statesmen, Authors, and Artists, at home and abroad, during the last thirty years. By MAUNSELL B. FIELD. 12mo; pp. x., 339. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

We may be sure that a new book rarely appears of which many writers do not say—each one to himself, at least—I could have done that just as well, or better. But this book is one of the few of which that will not be said. Besides its author, there are not half a dozen men in this country, if as many, who could have written this pleasant desultory volume of recollections, and for the very good reason that they have not had Mr. Field's opportunities of observation. Very rarely does it happen that an American gentleman from the days of his earliest manhood is thrown, as he has been, into contact, if not always into association, with people of the highest position in society, in politics, in art, and in letters. His exceptional advantages in this respect have been due partly to mere good fortune, partly to causes personal to himself, as to which he is modestly and discreetly silent, and partly to an instinctive attraction toward eminence. He is plainly the possessor of that valuable art or instinct which enables a man to recommend himself in an easy, manly way to the favor of all those whom he meets, no matter what their breeding and position. Before such a man barriers fall; to such a man circumstances adapt themselves. Here is one such who, a simple American citizen, has chatted familiarly with the present Emperor of Germany and the late Emperor of France, who has walked hand in hand with the Prince of Wales in the days of his innocence, who was present at an interview between Thackeray and the Marquis of Farintosh at Paris, to whom Jenny Lind confided her shrewd womanly notions of matters and things in her almost triumphal passage through this country, who wrote a novel as a co-worker with James, who helped Horace Greeley out of a French prison, who was the cause of Mr. Chase's retirement from the Cabinet, and who closed the eyes of President Lincoln. Fortunately, too, for himself, and so for his readers, Mr. Field's position in regard to the distinguished people whom he met, although it was always such as to insure him the most respectful consideration, was never such as made it necessary for them to conceal their real selves from his observation, or to throw dust into his eyes by flattery. He seems always to have occupied the enviable position of the disinterested bystander; and as his perception is clear, his descriptive ability excellent, and his style very lively, the result is a book without a dull page between its covers.

The book is written entirely without pretense, literary or otherwise, and the writer, without other preamble than the briefest of prefaces, in excellent taste, plunges directly into his desultory narrative of what he saw and heard during a first, and almost a boy's, visit to London and Paris. But in his earliest pages he describes an incident full of significance, and preserves a phrase worthy of being remembered. Being at the Chamber of Deputies, he heard Guizot speak—it was thirty years ago. "I recollect," he writes, "one thing he said which raised a terrific storm of indignation"—"La France à besoin de se *sentir* gouvernée!" (France requires to *feel* herself governed!) It was well said, and whatever may be true now, that has been true until now from the day when it was uttered.

Mr. Field, even in his most youthful days of travel, seems to have stumbled over an almost incredible number of crowns, and their wearers do not always appear in the most amiable or admirable light in his pages. For although high society is evidently congenial to him, he is no worshiper of mere royalty or nobility, and he shows up a King or a Duke with little reserve, and no compunction. Among the minor royal blackguards that he came across was the Grand Duke of Lucca. This coarse-mannered young scamp, it seems, would go into a restaurant in which ladies and gentlemen were dining, and fling napkins at the waiters' heads, bawl out to people in the street, and talk so loud as not only to attract all attention to himself, but drown all other conversation in the room. He would be driven through a public promenade lying at full length on the roof of his English drag, with his long legs leaning down over one side and his head stretching over beyond the other. He behaved so abominably that the King of Sardinia, his uncle, had to turn him out of the palace, and he at last was murdered in his own capital under such circumstances that little was said about it, but it was supposed that he was put to death by some one whom he had grossly wronged. Not a very admirable specimen this of the results of royal birth and royal breeding. Mr. Field's next story of high life is of having seen the Duke D'Ossuna, one of the grandees of Spain, knock a low-bred, foul-mouthed Englishman out of his seat at table, by throwing a bottle of claret bodily at him, for saying that of all the blackguards in the world the Spaniards were the greatest. It is characteristic of Englishmen that this person, although he could be so brutal and vulgar, did not seek redress from his assailant, but had the grace to make him an apology.

Mr. Field's leaps are wide as well as sudden, and we soon find ourselves reading of Dickens, and how he wrote in his book on Rome a minute and graphic description of an imposing ecclesiastical ceremony, at which Mr. Field watched him carefully as he leaned listlessly against a column, apparently paying no attention to what was going on. Truly, as our author says, his powers of rapid absorption and accurate retention exceeded those of other men. Mr. Field is candid in thus recognizing, even in a small particular, the ability of the great humorist. For, like all thorough-bred gentlemen who came into contact with Dickens or had an opportunity of observing him, he evidently found the man not at all to his liking. He tells how he, with a knot of young Americans and the members of the French Embassy, united in so pelting Dickens with sugar-plums at the Carnival of Rome that the creator of Sam Weller was obliged to crawl under the rumble of his carriage. This was a pardonable, though somewhat foolish, way of punishing Mr. Dickens for his *American Notes*. But Mr. Field gives us also this interesting anecdote of Dickens seen in contact and contrast with Irving:

> "I never saw Mr. Irving betray any excitement but once in my life, and that was upon an occasion when I dined with him in Madrid. The name of Dickens happened to be introduced, and he became very heated in telling me about his relations with that author. Finally he could no longer contain himself, and, jumping from his seat, he walked up and down the floor in great apparent agitation. He told me that he had corresponded with Dickens long before they ever met. That both from his writings and his letters he had formed the highest conception of his personal character. That under these circumstances Dickens arrived at New-York, and he, Irving, called upon him at his hotel. That immediately after sending in his card he was invited to Mr. Dickens parlor, and as he entered the room, that gentleman met him, napkin in hand. He had been dining, and the table was covered with a vulgar profusion of food, and the table-cloth was stained with gravy and wine. Wringing his hand, Dickens' first salutation was, 'Irving, I am delighted to see you! What will you drink, a mint julep or a gin cocktail?' 'The idea of inviting me to drink juleps and cocktails!' naively exclaimed Mr. Irving. He found Dickens outrageously vulgar—in dress, manners, and mind. And none of us young people were then more incensed against him for his *American Notes* and *Martin Chuzzlewit* than was the gentle Goldsmith of American literature."

It is very remarkable that all that we hear of Dickens and of the impression that he produced upon people of good breeding and manly, simple tastes is of this kind. To all such he seems to have given violent offense.

Mr. Field, much time as he has passed on the continent of Europe, evidently likes England and Englishmen. He even praises the climate. "The sun," he says, "is not always obscured by clouds, as many hasty tourists, judging by their exceptional experience, assert. He declares that the most charming weather he has ever known in any part of the world he found in the British Islands during the months of April, May, and June, and that "one has always sensations of physical comfort there which one never experiences anywhere else." This is a novel view for a traveler to take of the climate of England; but we suspect that it is more nearly the true one than that taken by the grumblers, including brother Bull himself. He tells us an amusing story of how George Sanders and Kendall, the Western wag, went to the opera in London, and, affecting extreme rusticity, took in a Cockney wine-dealer, whom they excited to the highest pitch of curiosity by pouring into his willing ears the most marvelous stories of American savagery. After the play they took him to sup with them at Morley's Hotel, and made his hair stand on end with tales of frontier butchery, after which they began a war-dance, and with hootings and howlings drew revolvers upon their guest, who, fleeing incontinently, was chased by them from the house. But they made it up with him over a cosy dinner the next day. Thus we see that a recent hoax by that hoaxful and humbugeous person, Lord Dundreary-Sothern, had not even the poor merit of originality. Mr. Field was present when Queen Victoria went in state to the opera after the failure of the great Chartist demonstration, and he tells us how, at her Majesty's entrance, the thronged house rose and called with one voice for "God Save the Queen;" how the curtain went up and showed the stage, crowded with people—Grisi, Mario, Tamburini, and Lablache in front; how these great artists each sang a stanza, the chorus being taken up not only by the people on the stage, but by the whole house. "I never saw," he says, "such a scene of wild enthusiasm. It was so contagious that I am confident the Queen had no more loyal subject there that evening than myself." And this about Englishmen, and from an American among Englishmen! It must be confessed that the Anglo-Saxon, although he generally keeps his emotions pretty well under control, is, when he does allow himself to be touched, a somewhat "emotional and sensational" creature, as our dramatic critics and managers would say.

Not the least amusing part of Mr. Field's European reminiscences, are those which include his experience as Secretary of Legation at Paris. His tales of the persecutions to which the holder of that position is liable at the hands of traveling Americans, will not surprise those who have any general knowledge of the facts; but they are none the less somewhat piteously laughable. He tells us how, officiating as intermediary and interpreter for an inventive countryman who had submitted some military rattle-trap to the French War Department, when he translated the adverse opinion of the officer in charge, and in whose office they were, the "free and independent" blustered out, "Tell him that he is an infernal ass!" Mr. Field must have felt a glow of national pride as the officer smiled and said to him in French, "I can make every allowance for your friend's disappointment, and of course, in no wise hold you responsible for his indiscretion; but be pleased to advise him that when he is again disposed to express himself in such unreserved terms toward a stranger, he first makes sure that he does not understand English." But full of minor miseries of this kind as his Legation was at almost all times, it was on occasion of a ball or fête by some high official person that the perplexity culminated into torment. Articles of feminine wearing apparel smuggled into the dispatch-bags—even a pair of corsets (not new) on one occasion—were nothing to that. All Americans on such occasions were sovereigns, and expected to be treated "as sich;" that is, excepting those who had the best reason to expect attention, and they kept quiet. But the others clamored for invitations. On one occasion, Mr. Field in despair sent in, to Baron Haussmann all the names that had been sent to him with requests—almost demands—for invitations, which the Baron returned to him with word that he had asked for more invitations than could be accorded to all the foreign nationalities united, and asking him to revise it and select thirty-five names of persons to whom cards should be sent. "To have to select thirty-five out of perhaps eight hundred," exclaims the poor Ex-Secretary. "I forget how we did it; but the vision of outraged fathers, indignant mammas, and hysterical daughters still floats before me."

We would gladly linger with Mr. Field in Europe, where his reminiscences throw light not only upon European affairs and national peculiarities, but upon our own. He tells us, for instance, the whole story of Mr. Pierre Soulé's very exceptional experience as our Minister at the Court of Spain, where Mr. Field baffled a Royal Chamberlain, and was admitted out of all rule to a private audience with the Queen; of the management of our affairs at the first great Paris Exposition, when he was President of the Board of United States Commissioners; and of poor Horace Greeley's arrest and confinement in Clichy Prison for constructive debt, where he found himself surrounded by well-bred "ne'er-do-weels," and where, to use the *Tribune* philosopher's own phrase, he had at last "the opportunity to see good society," adding, "if I only remain here long enough, I shall not only learn the French language, but good manners into the bargain." Mr. Field's remark upon this incident is very appreciative of the man—"and so he ran on, his auditors hardly knowing whether they were laughing with him or at him." It is true that his very associates and admirers hardly knew what was their real feeling toward that strange man—whether they regarded him as more a philosopher or a charlatan, although as to his real philanthropy and his ability they could have no doubt.

One of Mr. Field's stories has so much the air of stage burlesque that if he did not tell it gravely, it would seem to have been made up by some malicious European as a take off of an alleged American peculiarity of manners. There was a Western man in Paris in the Summer of 1855, who, Summer although it was, dressed in a complete suit of fur. He was intelligent, had plenty of money, but eccentric, and "talked bowie-knife." An American gentleman, a friend of the author's, imprudently took a walk with this creature. They went into Notre Dame, and soon the Western man began to look about uneasily. Presently espying a marble font of holy water "his face lit up, and advancing to within six feet of it, he, with the most accurate aim, discharged a stream of tobacco-juice directly into it." He had taken it for a spittoon, to what horror of his companion and countryman, no less than of the sacristan, may be imagined. But we must pass by Mr. Field's storiettes of Louis Napoleon and Eugenie, and Guizot, and even of Macaulay, for lack of room in which to give them with anything like satisfactory detail, and glance cursorily upon his home reminiscences.

He gives us a glimpse of Aaron Burr shuffling in despondency and disgrace through the streets of New-York; of Gen. Jackson entering them in triumph, but with an enormous black weeper around his white hat, like those worn by English mutes at funerals; of Gen. Pierce, afterward President, whom he shows up as a charming, kind-hearted, but, as far as personal promises went, utterly untrustworthy man; of Sam. Houston, and of Mike Walsh, the New-York carman-politician; of Daniel Webster, and of John Van Buren, wittiest of Democratic public men. He tells the story of the novel that he wrote in collaboration with James, and reveals to us the character, both as a man and as an author, of that voluminous and once very popular novelist. Again we find him in company with Thackeray, this time in New-York, at the Century Club and elsewhere; and directly he is Jenny Lind's confidential friend and adviser, and sees her persecutions, and learns from her own lips her detestation of the humbug with which Mr. Barnum surrounded her, and her aversion for negroes, because they were "so ugly." But it would be impossible for us, within the compass allotted to this article, even to run over the names and the occasions of Mr. Field's numberless anecdotes. The last three chapters of this part of his book deal chiefly with affairs at Washington during the war, at which time he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and in the most confidential and trusted relations with Mr. Chase. This part of Mr. Field's volume is full of interest, and throws a light on the events of that time and the actors in them, which will be of service to future historians in giving color to their pictures of the period. Mr. Field's appreciation of men is that of a quick and unerring observer, a careful and just weigher of motives as well as of conduct, and one whose social sense and whose sense of humor prevent him from being imposed upon by any outward show, or any mere position or reputation. He is independent, too; and cares little for the clamor which he hears around him, and is even regardless of what the world in general would look upon as richly deserved ill-fame. He speaks of no one in higher terms than he does of Gen. Butler. Mr. Chase was not only his devoted friend, but almost his patron; and for the eminent Secretary and Chief Justice he has evidently the highest admiration and a very warm feeling of gratitude. But all that does not deter him from showing how Mr. Chase's fussy self-love caused him to resign his place four times, at very critical periods of the war, sorely perplexing Mr. Lincoln, who kindly bore with his able Minister, and managed to retain him, until at last, a quarrel over Mr. Field himself, and a dread of giving hopeless offense to the conservative wing of the Republican Party in New-York, compelled him to take the Secretary at his word and part company with him as an official adviser. All this Mr. Lincoln himself told Mr. Field during an hour's private talk at the White House, while a throng of people were waiting in the ante-room for audience. In the scenes immediately succeeding Mr. Lincoln's assassination, Mr. Field was an almost ever-present actor; and with a description of these he drops a dark curtain upon a very lively, entertaining, and not uninstructive book, which bears throughout, in its style and in its tone, the traces of the mind of a highly-cultivated gentleman.

FRENCH HOME LIFE. Reprinted from Blackwood's Magazine. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

People who make the European tour, who run across Great Britain and dash through France into Switzerland and Italy, then, turning round at Rome, hasten with all speed back to New-York to take breath, generally flatter themselves that they have learned a great deal about the people whom they have visited. But this is a delusion. Not one in a thousand is in that happy condition. The social life of a nation, the habits and manners and spirit of the people, are not to be learned by a chance visit. What is learned under such restricted circumstances is too often erroneous, and hence the trash which amateur travelers get put into print, and which passes henceforth, among readers who know no better, for authoritative description of foreign life. The book before us is not of that character. The author has resided for a quarter of a century in France. He does not give impressions of occurrences which he noticed as he flashed through the country, and parade them to the world as traits of French manners and customs; but he gives the results of long experience beneath the surface of French society, and, as he says, "amid ties and affections which have made that country his second home."

The work is divided into eight chapters or essays, on servants, children, furniture, food, manners, language, dress and marriage; and, in most important particulars, his views will be sustained by all who have lived in France as settled residents, and who have thus had the opportunity of understanding the French social system in its details. On some questions we are certainly disposed to differ with him, but these are for the most part of secondary importance, sometimes mere matters of opinion, or sentiment. Essentially the book is of great value, and should be generally read, not only because it will serve to dissipate many conventional ideas about the French which ought to be dissipated, but also because there is very much in French society here indicated which it would be beneficial to adopt into our own. The relations of French servants, the character and education of French boys, the influence and good qualities of French women, and the social relations between the sexes as compared with those existing among ourselves, are highly interesting and instructive. They present many features for imitation, and many too which should be as strenuously avoided. The effects of the education of French boys are shown with much force and reality, and present an explanation of the present condition of France which we are well assured has much more truth in it than there is in most of the theories that have been put forth to account for the victories of Germany. We cannot enter particularly into the details of the work, which, to do it justice, would make a large demand upon our space, but we must commend it as both an entertaining and valuable acquisition to the literature of the day.

PICTURES BY OLD MASTERS: Of the French, Dutch, and Flemish Schools; with Historical and Critical Descriptions. By JAMES DAFFORNE. New-York: THOMAS NELSON & SONS.

The growing taste for art which is now characterizing American society will be forcibly strengthened by such books as this. Visitors to the great galleries of Europe who have enriched themselves with reminiscences in the forms of photographs or engravings from their favorite works, will here find a valuable addition to their collections. It is a rich quarto volume, containing biographical notices of twenty-seven of the first masters in the several schools mentioned in the title, with fine engravings of their most important works, and critical and explanatory notes of their respective styles. The frontispiece is a representation of the elevation of the cross, by Rubens, many of whose paintings are copied into the text. Rembrandt, Teniers, Ruysdael, Metzu, Poussin, Loraine, Sueur, Watteau, and many more whose paintings are worthy of acquaintance, are also described. The critical portion of the text is perhaps the least important, but sufficient prominence has been given it to convey to the general reader a very sufficient acquaintance with the peculiarities of style of the several masters, and also of the merits and demerits of their most important productions. Mr. Dafforne has given us not only an extremely beautiful volume, but one that will prove exceedingly useful to persons of æsthetic tastes who are desirous of having a guide as well as a representation of the favorites of the French and Dutch schools.

CHILD WORLD. By GAIL HAMILTON. Illustrated by Billings, Bush & Merrill. Boston: SHEPARD & GILL.

A collection of short stories for young children in the author's best style. They are cheerful, and well in accord with child life, reflecting the habits and spirit of the little ones. At this season books of the kind crowd upon us, but *Child World* will be found as acceptable as any to children up to nine or ten years of age.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Western Union...73½
800 do...73¼
200 do...73⅜
300 do...73¼
300 do...73
100 do...c. 72⅞
1000 do...c. 72¾
800 do...72⅝
700 do...72½
200 do...c. 72⅜
100 do...72⅜
200 do...c. 72¼
100 do...72½
800 do...72⅝
100 do...72⅝
100 do...b3. 72¾
200 do...72⅝
700 do...72½
100 do...72⅜
100 do...72⅜
400 Pacific Mail...39¼
100 do...s3. 39
500 do...39
300 do...38¾
200 do...38⅝
1200 do...38½
600 do...38⅝
500 do...c. 38½
600 do...38⅜
100 do...38⅜
100 Lake Shore...75¾
100 do...76⅛
300 do...76
700 do...75⅞
600 do...75¾
1500 do...75⅝
1400 do...75½
600 do...75⅜
100 do...c. 75¼
300 do...c. 75⅜
2200 Union Pacific...32⅛
2200 do...32
1300 do...31⅞
400 do...31¾
700 do...31⅝
700 do...c. 31⅝
200 do...31⅝
600 do...31½
300 do...s3. 31⅜
400 do...31⅝
600 do...31⅝
1600 do...31½
100 do...31½
400 do...31⅝
800 do...31¼
2800 do...31⅜
100 do...31⅜
1300 do...31¼
1100 do...31¼
700 do...31
15 N. W. Pref...73
200 do...72

200 North-western...56½
100 do...56⅛
100 do...55¾
100 do...55⅜
300 do...55½
100 do...55⅛
100 do...55¼
1300 do...55
200 do...c. 55
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...95½
100 do...95¼
100 do...95⅛
100 do...95⅛
200 St. Paul...40½
200 do...40⅜
400 do...40⅜
700 do...40⅝
500 do...40⅝
300 do...40½
400 do...40⅝
300 do...40¼
100 do...40
1000 do...40
200 do...s3. 39⅞
900 do...39¾
300 Tol. & Wabash...53¼
200 do...53
200 do...53⅛
300 do...53¼
1000 do...53¼
600 do...53
300 do...c. 52⅞
100 do...b3. 53
100 do...b3. 52⅞
300 do...52¾
100 do...52⅝
700 do...52½
200 do...52¼
700 do...52⅛
200 Ohio & Miss...30¼
100 do...30⅛
400 do...30
200 do...29⅞
700 do...c. 29¾
300 do...29⅝
200 do...s3. 29½
1840 do...29⅜
900 do...29⅝
600 C., C. & I. C...27
700 do...26¾
500 do...26⅞
100 do...26¾
500 do...26⅝
200 do...c. 26½
100 do...b3. 26¾
200 Rock Island...98¼
100 do...98
300 do...97¾
500 do...97⅞
200 do...97⅞
200 Han. & St. Jo...27½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R...114⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65...b. c. 113¼
9,000 do...113⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 '65, new...117⅜
25,000 do...117½
500 do...small. 116½
10,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81...b. c. 110¾

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...12. 117¾
1,500 do...117¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...111½
1,000 do...b. c. 111¾
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C...b. c. 111
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...b. c. 117½
21,000 do...118
1,000 do...end. 117⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Vir. 6s, con...50½
2,000 Bkln. 6s, W. L...91
2,000 N.Y. Cn. 6s, '83...92
1,000 Erie 4th M...95
6,000 L. Dock Bds...91¼
1,000 C., P. & Ash. N...93
1,000 L. Sh. Con. C...95
3,000 L. Sh. Con. R...95
2,000 C. P. Gold Bds...94⅛
1,000 do...94¼
3,000 U. P. R. R. 1 M...84½
10,000 U. P. 7s, L. G...76
8,000 U. P. 10s, In...70
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st...99
6,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, C...78½
3,000 N. J. C. 1st, N...102¾
4,000 do...102½
10,000 Tol. & W. Con. C...75
1,000 Clv. & Pitts. 3d...98
3,000 Gt. West. 2d...79½
1,000 Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. La C. D...90
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 7s, Gold...82
1,000 do...82⅛
1,000 M. & St. P., H. & D. Div...75
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st...82
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d...65
4,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st Wes. Div...66
1,000 B., H. & E. 1st...27
5,000 do...26
2,000 do...26¾
2,000 do...26½
1,000 M. & St. P., I. & M. Div...80
1,000 Canada So. 1st...64
10,000 Mor. & Es. Con...92½
2,000 Al. & T. H. 2d Pf...89
5,000 Mich. Cn. 7s. b3...92
5 B. of Repub...b. c. 101
5 Con. Bank...70
10 Park Bank...121½
100 Bankers' & B. As...75
5 Fourth Nat. Bk...100
10 Ninth Nat. Bk...96
5 St. Nicholas Bk...105
10 Central Nat. Bk...65
200 W. U. Tel...b. c. 72⅝
1100 do...72½
1500 do...72⅝
100 do...c. 72⅝
300 do...72⅞
300 do...73
300 do...73⅛
500 do...73¼
100 do...73⅛
300 do...73⅜
100 Quicksilver M. b. c...28¼
100 U. S. Ex...68
15 do...68½
50 do...b. c. 68
25 do...67¾
6 Adams Ex...92
100 P. M. S. S. Co...38½
700 do...b. c. c. 38½
100 do...38½
100 do...38⅜
200 do...38½
300 do...c. 38⅜
500 do...38¾
300 do...38⅞
200 do...39
200 do...38⅞
300 do...b3. 39
100 do...c. 39
100 do...39⅛
500 N. Y. C. & H...b. c. 95⅜
100 do...s3. 95
100 do...95¼
100 do...s3. 95¼
100 do...95⅛
600 do...95⅛
100 do...s3. 95⅛
100 do...95¼

50 New-York Gas...130
50 Harlem R. R...b. c. 121
25 Ill. Cen...b. c. 100½
100 Mich. Cent...b60. 74
100 do...73
100 do...73½
100 do...73⅜
10 do...73
300 do...b. c. b3. 74
200 L. Sh. & M. So. b. c...75½
100 do...75⅜
400 do...75½
300 do...75⅛
100 do...75¼
100 do...c. 75¼
600 do...75⅜
100 do...75½
300 U. P. R...b. c. 31⅜
1400 do...31
200 do...31½
600 do...31¼
4500 do...31⅜
100 do...31½
1300 do...31⅝
100 do...s3. 31⅜
200 do...b3. 31⅜
2200 do...31⅝
300 do...31⅜
100 do...31½
100 C. & P. R. G...b. c. 84½
200 Chic. & R. Is...b. c. 97⅞
300 do...98
300 do...98¼
10 C. & N. West...b. c. 55⅝
500 do...54⅞
300 do...55⅛
600 do...55½
100 do...55¾
200 do...55⅞
500 do...55⅝
100 C. & N. W. P...b. c. 71¾
100 do...71½
70 C., C., Cin. & Ind...72½
5 N. J. Cen...b. c. 99
100 do...b3. 100
100 Del., L. & W. R...100
25 do...100¼
200 M. & St. P. R...b. c. 39⅞
100 do...b3. 40
300 do...39¾
700 do...39⅞
100 do...b10. 40
200 do...40
100 do...39⅞
100 do...40⅛
400 do...40¼
100 M. & St. P. Pf...b. c. 63½
200 B., H. & E. R...b. c. 2⅜
100 Tol. & Wab...b. c. 52⅝
800 do...52½
100 do...52⅝
200 do...52⅝
500 do...52⅞
100 do...c. 52⅞
500 do...b3. 53
100 do...52⅞
400 do...53
100 A. & Terre H. Pf...30
100 St. Louis & Iron M...56
300 Ohio & M. R...b. c. 29⅝
600 do...s3. 29½
100 do...29⅜
200 do...29⅝
100 do...29⅝
200 do...29¾
100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 26⅝
200 do...26¾
100 do...26¾
100 do...s3. 26⅝
300 do...26¾
300 do...26⅞
200 do...26⅝
100 do...26⅞
100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 26⅞
30 do...26½
200 do...27
100 American Ex...60

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Del. & Hudson...100⅜
100 do...100½
100 do...b3. 100½
300 Western Union...73½
300 do...73⅜
300 do...c. 73¼
200 do...73⅜
300 do...73¼
300 do...73⅜
100 do...73¼
300 N. Y. C. & H...95⅝
300 do...95½
100 do...96
200 Pacific Mail...39½
200 do...39⅝
100 do...s3. 39¼
100 do...39⅝
200 do...c. 39½
200 do...39¼
100 do...39¼
100 do...39⅛
300 do...39⅛
500 do...39
300 do...38⅞
100 do...39
100 do...39¼
1100 Union Pacific...31⅝
200 do...c. 31⅝
1300 do...31¾
1700 do...31⅞
600 do...b3. 32
2000 do...32
2200 do...32⅛
500 do...32¼
500 do...s3. 32⅛
3700 do...32¼
200 do...32
500 do...b30. 32¼
400 do...32⅛
2900 do...32⅛
500 do...b30. 32⅜
2900 do...32¼
200 do...s3. 32⅛
1800 do...32⅜
200 Lake Shore...75¾
200 do...75⅞
300 do...76
400 do...76⅛
100 do...s3. 76
1300 do...76
1300 do...76⅛
300 North-west. Pref...72

100 North-western...56
100 do...55¾
100 do...b3. 56
100 do...c. 56
200 do...56
95 Rock Island...98¼
100 do...98½
200 do...98⅜
300 do...98½
50 do...98¼
100 St. Paul Pref...64¼
100 do...63¾
200 St. Paul...40⅜
500 do...40½
1200 do...40¾
200 do...40⅝
100 do...b3. 40½
200 do...40¾
200 do...40⅞
100 Han. & St. Jo...c. 27¼
100 do...s3. 27¼
100 do...27⅜
100 do...27½
100 do...27⅝
200 Tol. & Wab...53⅛
200 do...53⅝
800 do...53⅝
100 do...53¼
400 do...53½
200 do...53
100 do...53
700 do...c. 53¼
50 Ohio & Miss...29⅝
200 do...b3. 29⅞
100 do...b3. 30
200 do...29⅞
200 do...30
200 do...30⅛
1000 C., C. & I. C...b3. 27
600 do...27⅛
100 do...b3. 27¼
100 do...27¼
200 do...27
200 do...b3. 27
100 do...b4. 27
100 do...26⅞
700 do...27
100 do...27⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$40,000 U. S. 6s, R. '81...114½
3,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81...118⅞
60,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62...b. c. 111¾
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64...114⅛
500 do...114¼

$8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65...115
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 65, new...117¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...b. c. 118⅛
2,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81...110⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$6,000 Tenn. 6s, new...79¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old...79¾
2,000 Mo. State 6s...92½
5,000 Erie 3d Mort...98
10,000 U. Pac. 1st M...84½
1,000 U. P. 7s, L'd G...76¾
2,000 U. P. 10s, In...70
1,000 D. & H. R. '84...101
3,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C...78½
500 M. & E. 2d M...98
1,000 T., P. & W., W. D...67
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st...95
5 Bank of Com...112
50 do...111½
6 Fourth Nat. B...99
24 do...100
200 Con. Coal of M'd...49
400 W. U. Tel...b. c. 73¼
25 do...73
500 do...73⅛
600 do...73⅛
400 do...73⅜
200 do...73¼
50 Am. Express...60¼
5 U. States Ex...69
10 W. F. Ex...b. c. 74
300 P. M. S. S. Co...b. c. 39¼
500 do...39⅛
600 do...39⅜
200 do...s3. 39¼
200 do...39⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H. R...b. c. 95⅛
100 Erie Railway...b. c. 44⅞
100 do...44⅞
100 C., C., C. & I...73
200 L. S. & M. So...b. c. 76⅛
200 do...b3. 76⅛
800 do...76
100 do...76⅛
600 do...76⅛
5 do...76⅛
100 do...76⅛
200 T., W. & W...b. c. 53⅝
900 do...53⅝
100 do...54
100 do...53⅛
50 H. & St. Jo...27¼
200 Col., C. & I. C...b. c. 27
300 do...27⅛

100 C. & N. W...b. c. b30. 56⅝
400 do...b3. 56⅝
650 do...56½
100 do...56⅜
100 do...56¾
100 do...56⅞
100 do...b3. 57
100 do...56¾
200 do...56⅞
100 do...b10. 57
100 C. & N. W. Pf...b. c. 71¾
100 Union Pac. R...b. c. 32¼
1300 do...32⅜
4200 do...32½
100 do...b3. 32⅜
1400 do...32¼
800 do...s3. 32⅛
190 do...32¼
2500 do...32⅜
1500 do...32½
300 do...32⅛
300 do...32⅜
200 do...32⅜
500 do...32¼
1900 do...32⅛
50 N. J. Cent...b. c. 99⅛
300 do...b. c. s3. 100
800 Chic. & R. I...b. c. 99½
100 do...99¼
200 M. & St. Paul...b. c. 41
910 do...41¼
200 do...41⅛
100 do...41⅜
100 do...41⅛
100 do...41⅛
100 M. & St. P. Pf...b. c. 64⅛
100 do...64⅛
100 Rens. & Sar...b. c. 103
100 Lous. & Nash...b. c. 70
100 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 30⅛
100 do...30
200 do...30
100 do...s3. 29⅞
100 do...30
25 H. & St. J. Pf...b. c. 34½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

10000 Reg. 6s, '81...115
8000 Can. So. 1st...[illegible]
100 Del. & Hudson...100¾
300 do...[illegible]
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...95½
100 do...[illegible]
100 do...[illegible]
100 Erie Railway...44⅝
260 Rock Island...98
200 do...[illegible]
200 do...[illegible]
400 Western Union...73⅜
[illegible]
100 At. & Pac. P...b3. 13
200 do...13
100 Pacific Mail...39½
[illegible]
200 Tol. & Wabash...53⅜
[illegible]
100 St. Paul...41
[illegible]
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref...35¼

500 Lake Shore...s3. 75¾
[illegible]
100 Han. & St. Jo...[illegible]
2700 Union Pacific...32⅛
[illegible]
100 North-west'n...b3. [illegible]
[illegible]
100 North-western Pf...72
25 Ohio & Miss...[illegible]
[illegible]
100 C., C. & I. C...27
[illegible]

THURSDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

On a gain of $3,000,000 Gold for the week, the Bank of England this morning reduced the rate of interest to 4½ ℘ cent., and special Cables from London quote Money in the open market at 3¾@4 ℘ cent. These advices have advanced the value of 60-days' Bills on London to 108½@108⅝ ℘ cent., while the sight rates are down to 109⅛@109⅜ ℘ cent. The sales of Gold are much the same as yesterday, 109⅝@109½ ℘ cent. There is nothing in the telegrams from Washington to affect the market in the Gold Room either way. The House Committee on Currency have evidently made up their purpose to move slowly and with great deliberation. The Senate Committee on Finance are much divided, and in the meantime the necessities of the Treasury are gradually, but surely, compelling the free use of the Greenback reserves. The whole $44,000,000, there is every reason to suppose, will all be out long before the question—behind this issue—of Free Banking is finally acted upon by Congress, which, as we have repeatedly intimated, will be about the Midsummer of 1874. There is no immediate cause for regret that such deliberation is likely to occur. The effects of the panic, which are not yet measured, will help determine, in the course of the intervening five or six months, the wisdom of making our National Banking System wholly free in respect to Circulation, which, in any event, is secured beyond doubt by pledge of the Public Stocks of the United States. Before this point is settled nothing will probably be done, under the impracticable provision of the Act of July, 1870, requiring the redistribution of $25,000,000 Circulation from New-York and New-England to the South and West.

The Stock Brokers continue to find Money easy on call loans at 7 ℘ cent., while prime Merchant paper, not accommodated at Bank, goes at 9@12 ℘ cent. What is known as Railroad paper is still under a cloud, but undeservedly so in regard to many of the Roads that need Money, temporarily, to meet their New-Year obligations. There is, to say the least, quite as much assured security in such paper as in loans on call and Bank certifications by the tens of millions daily, against the fancy Shares of the Stock Exchange at the greatly revived values since the extremes of the panic. The hope is still indulged, however, that with the continued improvement in confidence and the ease in the general look of the Money market, the number of Roads which will have to ask indulgence on their New-Year Coupons will prove inconsiderable. In the instances of the North-West and St. Paul Roads all their Interest will be promptly met as usual, but there is still an open question as to their ability, in ready means, to pay their Preferred Dividends. There will be due 3½ ℘ cent. on the Preferred Capital of the North-West in January, (usually paid on the incoming of the New Year,) and 7 ℘ cent. will be due on the St. Paul Preferred Stock in February, usually declared in January. In either instance there ought to be no reasonable doubt that the Roads have earned their Dividends in the present year over and above the Interest on their debts.

It may be assumed as certain that the Pennsylvania Central Company will provide promptly for the Quarterly Dividend on the Stock of the leased Roads of Fort Wayne, and Cleveland and Pittsburg, and that the Delaware and Lackawanna Company will take care of all their leased lines.

The Share speculation on the Stock Exchange continued relatively weak through the early hours of the day, but soon turned, as we supposed it would in our notice of the reaction yesterday, to a fresh upward turn in prices. The *Bull* speculators are not all in accord as to the safety or consistency of pressing the market to higher figures, but the *nerve* of the Street is in this direction, and backed by very large profits, already either realized or in full view, the chiefs of the movement are evidently eager to press their good fortune to the extreme of "inflation."

Closing Quotations—Dec. 11.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	111	110¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	114¼	115
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118	118½
American Gold	108⅜	108⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95¾	95¼
Chicago and Rock Island	98⅜	99¼
Pacific Mail	38⅞	39¾
St. Paul Common	40¼	41¼
Ohio and Mississippi	30¼	29¾
Western Union	73¼	72¾
Erie	44	44¼
Union Pacific	31⅜	32⅛
Lake Shore	75⅜	75¾
Toledo and Wabash	53¼	53⅛
Harlem	121	120
North-west	56	56½
North-west Preferred	72	72⅛
C., C. & Indiana Central	26⅝	26¾
Adams Express	94½	93
U. S. Express	67¼	67½
Wells-Fargo Express	75	74
American Express	60	60
Delaware and Lackawanna	100⅛	100
Central New-Jersey	99	99⅝
Panama	101	99½
St. Paul Preferred	64¼	64½
Iron Mountain	56	56

The Gold Room stiffened to 109½@109⅝ at the close of the day. The Share speculation left off steady, but not at the full improvement of the afternoon. The Public Funds advanced to 115 ℘ cent. for the 5-20s of 1865, May, and November, and to 118½ ℘ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

Gold receipts	$587,455 62
Gold payments	300,714 17
Gold balance	49,644,387 83
Currency receipts	569,636 90
Currency payments	563,836 60
Currency balance	18,712,339 49
Customs	309,000 00

The following are the prices of the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81	114⅞	5-20 coup., '65	117⅜
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81	118⅞	5-20 coup., '67	118⅛
5-20 reg., '62	110¾	5-20 coup., '68	[illegible]
5-20 coup., '62	111¾	5-20 reg., '68	114¼
5-20 coup., '64	114¼	10-40 reg.	111
5-20 coup., '65	114¼	10-40 coup.	111⅛
5-20 reg., '65	[illegible]	Currency 6s	111¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	94½	[illegible]
City 6s, new	100½	[illegible]
Camden and Amboy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Central	47¾	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Gold Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]

It is publicly stated that the Lake Shore Directors have created a Second Mortgage on their property for $25,000,000, and we believe that such a Mortgage is now being recorded in the thirty odd counties in the States of New-York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois through which the Road passes from Buffalo to Chicago. The amount is much larger than was expected for a panic season so unfavorable to new Railroad negotiations. The Mortgage, besides covering $4,000,000 floating obligations and $6,000,000 debentures created last season, (to which $600,000 a year net earnings is pledged for ten years,) contemplates $15,000,000 new expenditure on the Road and its equipment. It raises the Funded Debt and Capital of the concern in equal proportions to *one hundred million of dollars*, and the question involved in the movement is the ability of the Road to earn $8,000,000 a year (including $500,000 a year for Sinking Fund) for some years to come. Without suggesting a doubt on the subject, it occurs to us that the time is not well chosen for so formidable a negotiation.

The Illinois Central Company advertise to pay the Half-yearly Interest on their 7 ℘ cent. Certificates Jan. 2, the transfers to close Dec. 15.

The American Exchange Bank will, as usual, pay the Half-yearly Interest on the State Debt of Illinois from Jan. 5 to Jan. 20.

A Half-yearly Dividend of *Three ℘ cent.* on the Stock of the Syracuse and Binghamton Road (leased line) will be paid at the office of the Delaware and Lackawanna Company, No. 26 Exchange place, Dec. 20.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 26th of November gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,132,811	Decrease	£33,087
Public deposits	5,181,686	Increase	861,828
Other deposits	18,783,382	Increase	92,463
Gov't securities	13,543,489	Increase	439,907
Other securities	18,993,997	Decrease	1,093,863
Notes unemployed	10,375,535	Increase	1,516,236

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,791,150, being a decrease of £481,980, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,639,793, showing an increase of £1,064,637 when compared with the preceding return.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged; only a local trade. Wheat active and higher; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 18; No. 2 do. $1 14½ cash or December; $1 16¼, January; $1 19½, February; No. 3 Spring, $1 09; Rejected, $1 02½@$1 04. Corn active and higher; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 54¾c. cash or December; 53½c. January; 54⅛c. February; Rejected, 50½c.@52c. [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,700 bbls.; Wheat, 39,860 bushels; Corn, 24,400 bushels; Oats, 37,400 bushels; Barley, 5,600 bushels. [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—Flour advanced and in fair demand at $7@7 25. Wheat steady; sales of sample lots at $1 40@$1 45. [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—Flour in good demand; sales of Double Extra at $6 @6 75. [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—Flour active, firm, and unchanged. Wheat firm and steady. Corn firm and steady; Southern White, 85c.@76c.; do. Yellow, 70c.@72c.; Western Mixed, 47c.@48c.; do. White, 48c.@50c. Rye steady at 85c.@90c. [illegible]

TOLEDO, Dec. 11.—Flour firm and in good demand. Wheat dull and lower; Amber Michigan, $1 48, January, $1 53¾, February, $1 56; No. 1 Red, $1 51; Corn in fair demand and lower; High Mixed, cash, 59½c.; [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 1 at $1 16; No. 2, $1 11¼ cash; $1 11¼ December, $1 12⅝ January. Oats quiet and weak at 37½c. for No. 2. Corn excited; price higher; 56c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 75½c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 41 for No. 2 Spring. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Petroleum—Crude, 7½c.; Refined, 13½c. Flour in good demand; Extra, $5 75@$6 25; [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain firm. Wheat unchanged. Corn—New shelled, 50c. Oats sold at 40c.@42c. Provisions quiet and steady. [illegible]

CLEVELAND, Dec. 11.—Wheat firm; held higher; sales of No. 1 Red Winter at $1 60; No. 2 do. $1 45@$1 50. Corn firm; 62c. for Old, and 60c. for New. Oats in fair demand and steady. [illegible] Petroleum easier; quoted at 12c. for Standard White in car lots.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 11—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting to-day, fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 4½ ℘ cent. Consols for money, 91⅞@92; [illegible] United States 5-20 bonds, 1865s, old, 94; Erie Railway Shares, 36¾; New-York Central, 97.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36¾. A Paris dispatch quotes Rentes at 59f. [illegible]

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4 ℘ cent., or ½ ℘ cent. below the bank rate. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £618,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank reserve to liabilities, [illegible] Erie Railway Shares, 36⅝.

5:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅞@92; for the account, [illegible] The upward movement in American securities [illegible]

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 5,000,000 francs during the past week. [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands [illegible] Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Corn, 36s. 6d. ℘ quarter. Tallow, 38s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

[illegible]

LONDON, Dec. 11—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £29 5s.@£30 ℘ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. ℘ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Dec. 12: [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Regular Term.—[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Adjourned Term.—[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—[illegible]

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Held by Daniels, J.—John Sharkey, manslaughter.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

In the matter of the application of the Commissioners, &c., for opening Riverside Park; order granted for reference.

Sumner vs. Manhattan Cloth and Paper Company; motion granted.

Claflin et al. vs. Elsberg et al.; Youmans vs. Hamilton; Nassau Bank vs. Frisell; [illegible] motion granted.

Risley vs. Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway Company; [illegible]

Treadwell vs. Pomeroy; In re the petition of [illegible] for the appointment of special guardian; [illegible] Chromo Company vs. Benck et al.; [illegible]

Treadwell vs. Brower; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Earl et al. vs. Engs; motion granted and action referred.

Connor vs. Wiswell; [illegible]

De Garth vs. Fox; [illegible]

Foote vs. The State Homœopathic Asylum, &c., [illegible]

The Waterbury Button Company vs. Lowenthal; [illegible]

Miller vs. Howes & Macy; order overruling demurrer as frivolous and for judgment.

Burns vs. Golden; order sustaining demurrer and for judgment, unless plaintiff amend, [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Stuart vs. Jannenbaum; motion granted; see memorandum.

Shea vs. Murphy; order granted.

Burke vs. Hone; motion to continue injunction denied.

In the matter, &c., Alexander; notice of motion should accompany application.

Hawkins vs. Campbell et al.; notice of this application should be given to defendants.

Cook vs. Pomeroy; [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 12, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DAVID GARRICK—Signor Salvini, Signora Piamonti.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. George Clarke, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Sara Jewett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ENOCH ARDEN—Mr. Edwin Adams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—HOME and ICI ON PARLE FRANÇAIS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss K. Rogers.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—EILEEN OGE—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—DIANE—IMPERSONATIONS—The Lingards.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—CHILDREN OF THE WOOD—The Vokes troupe.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LADY OF LYONS—Mr. Charles Fechter.

THE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—THE GENEVA CROSS—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Dr. John Lord. "Frederick the Great."

STEINWAY HALL.—PIANO CONCERT by Blind Tom.

ST. PETER'S HALL.—MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered letter*.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner of 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The ease with which a mass-meeting can be induced to assent to almost any kind of cut-and-dried resolutions is the only consideration which prevents us from holding a large body of fairly representative working men responsible for the preposterous programme laid down in the speeches and resolutions of last night's meeting at the Cooper Institute. The preamble to the resolutions adopted affirms these propositions: That Government sanctioned, without the consent of the people, the speculation by a few individuals "in our circulating mediums;" that speculation was the sole cause of the panic, and the Government is therefore responsible for that event and the distress which has attended it. Law-abiding citizens, who pay taxes, are entitled to demand from the Government the necessaries of life for themselves and families. Therefore, a certain indefinite "we," supposed to mean the unemployed laborers of this City, resolve to supply themselves and their families with proper shelter and the necessaries of life, and to send in the bills for the same to the City Treasury to be liquidated, until the time comes when this loan can be repaid. Further, the same formidable "we" demand work and pay to be furnished on the instant, demand the abrogation of the system of giving out public work by contract, condemn the recommendations of Supervisor MULLETT, demand a law limiting individual accumulation of wealth, appoint "a Committee of Safety" to protect, and if need be enforce, the wishes of the people, and hail the farmers' movement as their most efficient coworker against monopoly. This farrago of communistic nonsense might be formidable were there any evidence that it possesses the sympathies of any considerable class of our citizens. Its utter disregard of coherency and common sense, not to mention its entire contempt for the principles that underlie our institutions, ought to serve as sufficient antidote for any poison the resolutions may carry with them.

It does not appear to have come to the knowledge of the Board of Aldermen of this City that the General Government will be compelled to use the strictest economy in making appropriations for the next fiscal year, and that this economy must be chiefly directed to the expenditures for public works throughout the country. Moreover, among the public improvements which have a pressing claim upon the support of Congress, it is impossible to rank the opening up to navigation of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Alderman KOCH might have offered a less nonsensical series of resolutions had he taken the pains to read the very exhaustive reports on this subject presented five or six years ago by Mr. GREEN to the Park Commissioners. In pursuance of the recommendations contained in these reports, legislation was obtained enabling the Commissioners to deal comprehensively and finally with the improvement of the water channel between Harlem Bridge and Spuyten Duyvil. The bulkhead lines have been long ago determined on, the depth of the channel regulated, and all needful preparations made to begin the work when the necessity for it arises. The absurd proposal to make that channel navigable for "vessels of the greatest tonnage" has been ventilated before, but has never, to our knowledge, received the indorsement of any one who had the slightest practical acquaintance with the subject. It is enough that Spuyten Duyvil Creek be made navigable for the small craft trading on the Hudson River, and it would be a reckless waste of money to attempt more. The facility with which the Board of Aldermen can be got to pass such resolutions says little for their knowledge of the wants of the City for which they are supposed to legislate.

Under the law, the new Board of Police Justices have only about ten days left within which to prepare a set of rules for regulating the business of the Police Courts. The importance of these rules in carrying out the reform contemplated by the act of last session may be judged from the enormous change which they will make in the character of the court records. After the passage of the rules these records must contain, among other things, the name, sex, and age of all persons against whom complaints have been made, the nature of the complaint or charge, and the name and residence of the person making it. An accurate detail must be kept of all warrants or other process issued, the dates, nature, and result of all examinations, the date of the reception, and the name and the disposition of all prisoners. In addition, there must be kept the names of all persons giving bail and its amount, and the names and residence of all bondsmen. Committals, fines, discharges, and recognizances are required to be recorded with equal explicitness, so that the enforcing of these rules will work nothing short of a revolution in the administration of our inferior courts.

Whatever may be the final action of Congress upon the two favorite schemes of Postmaster General CRESWELL, a proper beginning was made yesterday in the House by a resolution inquiring what number of persons of all grades will be required to carry on his postal-telegraph system and postal savings institutions. This information will doubtless be fatal to his telegraph scheme, but it is possible, as he says in his annual report, that no very great number of additional employes would be needed to manage his savings banks. The latter scheme has enough of merit to be considered entirely apart from the other hobby of Mr. CRESWELL. The postal telegraph, for many reasons which we have heretofore stated, is obnoxious to public sentiment, and is not likely to meet with more favor in this Congress than it did in the last. Mr. CRESWELL has not been wise in again urging it upon public attention.

The *Herald* gave its readers another specimen of its "news" yesterday. On that day all the papers entitled to it received the following cable telegram from the Associated Press:

> "LONDON, Dec. 10.—A special dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that as Baron REUTER has not begun the works of internal improvement in Persia within the time fixed upon, the Shah has declared the convention void."

This is how the news was "fixed up" for the *Herald*, in very large type:

> "Persia—Herald Special Report from Vienna—The Shah Cancels the Reuter Public Works Concession—Telegram to the New-York *Herald*.—The following special dispatch to the *Herald* has been received from our correspondent in the Austrian capital:
>
> VIENNA, Dec. 10, 1873.
>
> The Persian Government has canceled the concession granted by the Shah to Baron REUTER, who failed to commence the works operations within the time stipulated in the treaty of contract."

This is what the *Herald* calls "enterprise," and what leads some people to call it a great newspaper. Enterprise of this kind brings people to grief in the long run.

In an article published yesterday it was intended to be said that there are now in this City 18,016 street lamps, and that the price per lamp formerly was $51 per annum. By one of those annoying blunders which sometimes occur in a newspaper office, in spite of all the care which can be exercised, the number of lamps was made 10,016, and the price $57. Several correspondents have written to say they have been troubled by the calculations based upon the erroneous figures, and we hope this explanation will relieve them of all further embarrassment.

THE SALARY QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

It is very evident that the members of the House of Representatives are in many, perhaps in most, instances, supporting the repeal of the increase of their salaries, not so much because they think the increase was unjust, or the back pay wrong, as because public opinion has partly condemned the one, and almost absolutely condemned the other. In this condition of the minds of Congressmen, the speech of Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS forms an interesting and not unimportant incident. Probably no man in the House could better afford to profess a certain contempt for public opinion as a guide for his action as a Representative. There is hardly a phase of his known opinions on general questions in politics that public opinion, in the greater portion of the country, does not heartily oppose. He represents a section and a party in a hopeless minority. His seat is accorded to him only because the nation has been able—first by war, and then by constitutional provision—to make the doctrines of which he is a prominent exponent forever impossible of application. He has nothing to hope and nothing to fear from public opinion. His own immediate constituents will probably assure to him a place in Congress as long as he chooses to ask one—not for what he is expected to do, but for what he has done; not for triumphs that he can aid in, but for disasters he has shared. The remainder of the people will regard him mainly as an interesting object of study, a prominent representative of ideas great in themselves and once exerting a momentous influence, but powerless now for good or evil. And this position, conspicuous but helpless, leaves him the largest liberty in the expression of his opinions on minor matters.

He availed himself of this liberty yesterday to make the first open and extended defense of the salary measure. We invite candid consideration of his views. That they are emphatically opposed to the views of nearly the whole country is no reason why they should not receive respectful attention. They at least have the merit of challenging, and not evading, criticism. He does not look one way and row another. He sustains the Salary law because he believes it justifiable, and he says he should not only have taken the back pay, but he should have kept it. We confess to a certain regret that, since the money went into the pockets of so many meaner men, he did not have an opportunity to do both.

Yet we cannot see that Mr. STEPHENS has made out a case for the Forty-second Congress. There is no doubt that Congress had the power, under the Constitution, to fix their own compensation, and to extend it to the portion of their term already expired. There is no doubt, either, that this power has been used by previous Congresses, and that some of the most eminent and trusted public men of the country have voted themselves back pay, taken it, and kept it. But legal power does not make right, and precedents are something the people are as much entitled to disregard as Congressmen are to follow. The Forty-second Congress did not have exceptionally hard work to perform. They did not perform it exceptionably well. The most conspicuous fruit of their labors—we do not say the most really important—was the Credit Mobilier exposures. At the time of the passage of the Salary act, the country was in a state of surprise, suspicion, and uneasiness as to the morals of public men. There was very natural doubt in the public mind whether our representatives were not becoming selfish and corrupt. The value of the real services of Congress was overlooked, and was in danger of being permanently forgotten on account of the disclosures made at the last session. Under the circumstances, it was a duty Congress owed to the country to retrieve its reputation, to remove unjust suspicion, to reawaken confidence, to check the contempt and indifference for the National Legislature which were rapidly spreading in all directions. This was the moment that was selected to vote themselves money for services already paid for, and to increase the future pay of those who had been re-elected. The effect was as bad as it could be, and Congress was warned that it would be bad. No such blow has been struck in years to the popular confidence in representative government. What is the use of saying the same thing had been done before, and attracted no attention? It could not be repeated without attracting attention, or without exciting indignation, distrust, contempt—feelings that the people should not be allowed to entertain toward their representatives, if that result can possibly be avoided.

As for the Republican members, to whom, of course, the advocacy of Mr. STEPHENS is not specially addressed, those who aided in the Salary bill were wrong from another point of view. Their party had just carried the country on a pledge of economy, and on general professions of care and moderation in the management of the Government. The Salary bill distinctly violated this pledge. However excusable on other grounds—and we do not concede that it was excusable on any grounds—it certainly was not economical; it was reckless, and it was extreme. It ought to have been defeated by the united vote of the party. The best men of the party voted and worked against it. The majority of the party followed them. It was the minority of the party uniting with the majority of the Democrats that imposed the bill on Congress and the country. This, it seems to us, only renders clearer and more imperative the duty of all the party, which is to secure as speedily as possible a return to the old rate of compensation. This, we may add, we have no doubt the party will do.

COMMUNISM IN NEW-YORK.

If any of our readers have watched the proceedings of some of the associations of foreign workmen during the panic, they will have noticed certain signs which are not creditable to the good sense of the French and German working men. The resolutions of one public meeting lay it down as a political axiom that all "unemployed men are the wards of the General Government;" another set affirm it the duty of the Common Council and the Controller to afford work to those who have recently been discharged, and the proceedings at the Cooper Institute last night expand and emphasize these propositions after a fashion which would be ludicrous were it not for the suggestion it gives of coming danger. In the German quarter, we observe placards of the *Arbeiter-vereine* calling on the authorities to "Give us and our children bread!" and we shall soon, no doubt, have some of the processions of 1857 repeated, with banners and placards of "Bread or blood!" or some other equally rational motto. Now these proceedings, singularly enough, do not originate from the poorest class of laboring men—the Irish day-laborers; they come from a class comparatively well off, who have hitherto been thrifty and prosperous—the German and French working men and artisans. And with them, they originate from those curses of the working classes, the half-educated leaders who are too lazy to work, and who live on the excitement they stimulate among these people. The spread of communistic ideas on the Continent has made a fruitful soil among French and German operatives for the efforts of such demagogues, and they are merely taking advantage of the present stoppage of business to begin their old labors again in a new country.

We need not say to our American readers that such claims and such communistic efforts inspire here nothing but disgust and contempt. If these agitators seek charity for the working classes from the fortunate, during this crisis, they take the very worst method of obtaining it. The American public would never, like a European wealthy class, be frightened into alms-giving. They give, and give munificently, to genuine suffering and modest misfortune; but when a class of laborers and artisans, who have been getting from two dollars to five dollars wages per diem for years, and have utterly defied employers and ruled the public, at the first temporary stoppage of work talk of "bread or blood," they seem to the genuine American either insane or merely disposed to make mischief, and they may be sure that they would see a very serious disturbance before they would secure a single loaf of bread on such conditions. These agitators will find no support among the great masses of the laboring classes. Hundreds of thousands have money laid up in the savings banks. All are expecting one day to be capitalists themselves; all have an interest in the prosperity of the City, and know that there is no obstruction here to their unlimited progress and success. In the United States there is no permanent hostility between capital and labor. The one interest merges continually into the other. Labor, of course, seeks continually to better itself, and get a larger proportion of the profits of production. Capital, on the other hand, equally struggles for its own interests. But this is a fair struggle, and does not indicate a permanent feud and separation.

The political equality, and the vast quantity of arable land open always to the laborer in this country, take the sting from Communism. Where every laborer may in a few years be a land-holder, and is now a legislator, or at least a maker of law-givers, he has no motive, unless he is idle and incompetent, to call for a division of property, or to claim support by the State. He must struggle for fortune and success as all his comrades have done, and he is conscious that here there is no weight on him in starting. The folly of these Communistic claims in New-York is the more apparent from the fact that for the past few years the laboring classes of this City have had everything their own way. They have controlled legislation and shortened the hours of labor. They have excluded apprentices, and by forming unions have raised the rate of wages to an exceedingly high point. They have done superficial and poor work, and have compelled pay as for good work. They have sent their own candidates to Congress and the State Legislature, and have, in fact, "ruled the roast" in New-York. Now, at the first reverse, to begin to talk of the "right of bread" and the "claim to support" is peculiarly absurd. Neither State nor General Governments were ever established with the view of founding almshouses for working men. Let the sensible laborers, then, cast out these foolish demagogues, and quietly bide their time till the natural laws of trade bring back business again; and then let them in fair weather prepare for the storms which always come.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

The appendix to the report of the Director of the Mint contains some interesting facts bearing on the question of international coinage. In April of this year a circular, duly approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, was sent out from the office of the Director of the Mint to the representatives of the United States in the chief countries of Europe, Asia, and South America. That circular contained eight separate requests, intended to elicit information in regard to the unit of the money of account in the respective countries, as to whether gold or silver or both was the standard of values, as to the quantity of fine gold or silver contained in the coin representing the monetary unit, as to the fineness or exact proportion of alloy used in coinage, and regarding other details of similar character but minor importance. We find replies to this circular from Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Greece, Germany, Austria, Sweden and Norway, Russia, Turkey, Denmark, China, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, the Argentine Republic, and the United States of Bogota.

Without going into the details of the elaborate replies furnished to these queries, let us see what bearing they have on the prospect of getting a gold coin to serve as an international money unit among all the trading nations of the world. We believe that opinion is pretty nearly agreed on the expediency of making that coin correspond approximately to the value of the half eagle, the English sovereign, and the 25 franc piece. We say approximately, because the value of these coins differs sufficiently to render it impossible that the one should be exchanged against the other, or that by a mere change of name any of them could be made to serve the purpose of an international monetary unit among the 150,000,000 of people who use them. It is obvious that could the slight disparity in value between these three coins be removed, and a piece of common name, fineness, and weight take their place, an immense stride would be made toward the creation of an international coinage. For the sake of exactness we may remark that the 25 franc piece has hardly attained the dignity of a coin. It is struck in Belgium, but a little below the standard fineness, and it has not yet replaced the 20 franc piece in the monetary systems of France, Italy, and Switzerland.

The difficulties of agreeing upon a coin of uniform standard will be understood from a simple statement of the relative weight, fineness, and value of the coins which it is first proposed to deal with. Take the weight of the half eagle as 266 one-thousandths of an ounce, of the fineness of 900 parts of gold to 100 of copper, and of the value of 5 dollars. Next we have to deal with the English sovereign, weighing a little over 256 one-thousandths of an ounce, of the standard fineness of 916⅔ of gold in every 1,000 parts, and of the value of $4 86 in United States gold coin. Then assume that we have a 25 franc piece circulating from Antwerp to Brindisi, and there is still another weight of about 249 one-thousandths of an ounce, of the fineness of 900, and of the value of about $4 80.

Though the differences between these coins are not great, they are just enough to prevent any of them being of the slightest use for purposes of international circulation. The monetary system of each of the countries referred to depends, to a greater or less extent, upon the unit value represented in these coins. Alter the weight and fineness of the 25 franc piece and you change its relative value to the centime; alter the character of the sovereign and its component parts of 240 pennies are further removed from monetary truth than ever. Evidently the shortest method of getting a beginning made with an international monetary unit is to disregard the internal system of the countries which adopt it altogether. Let the British mint bring its standard for the new pieces to an agreement with the American and French fineness of 900 parts gold to 100 copper, and then agree that say the equivalent of the French 25 franc piece should be reproduced at all the mints entering into the convention. In this way the sovereign would be equalized by the simple change in fineness, and the half eagle by a slight reduction in weight. Then the new German piece of 20 marks—which has, unfortunately, been fixed at the value of $4 76—could be made international by a fractional increase; a Russian piece of about 6 roubles could be struck for international uses; the Spanish 100 reals, now worth $4 96, would need only a little reduction, and the Egyptian piece of 1,000 piasters, valued at $4 97, could be assimilated to the common standard with equally little trouble. An effort is now being made to change the vicious double standard (gold and silver) still maintained in France and the countries in monetary alliance with it. After that question has been settled, we may, not unreasonably, expect to hear something about the general discussion of the question of an international gold coin.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

No duty devolving upon the next Legislature of New-York is more important than the consideration of the constitutional amendments proposed by the commission which sat in Albany last Winter, and which were passed by the Legislature of 1873. These amendments introduce radical changes into our governmental system, but there is no one of them which is not an improvement. The defects of the Constitution of 1846 have long been apparent, and it is time they should be removed by proper remedies. The pending amendments do not in some respects go so far as we could desire, but they are the best we are likely to get for many years to come, and the Legislature should not fail to give them prompt and favorable attention.

The amendments are chiefly valuable because of the changes they make in our methods of legislation. Under our present system corruption is inevitable, for the reason that special legislation is not only permitted, but encouraged. The disgraceful record which has been made at Albany every session for years past has been due entirely to the vicious method upon which our legislation has been based. By prohibiting special legislation to a large extent, these amendments almost wholly remove the cause of corruption, and must of necessity purify our Legislature. Besides the prohibition of special legislation in certain specified cases, there are other provisions relating to the qualifications of Senators and Assemblymen which will be found in the highest degree beneficial. In the executive department equally important and salutary changes are made. The terms of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are extended to three years, and some of the other executive officers are made appointive instead of elective. A much-needed change is made by giving the Governor power to veto part of a money bill, while approving of the remainder. The management of the canals is simplified and improved.

These are the principal changes proposed by the pending amendment, and they should all meet the approval of the Legislature. The duty of that body is too plain to be mistaken. It must take these amendments in whole or in part just as they are. It cannot alter them in any way, nor can it add to them. It may approve of a part and reject the remainder, but it cannot originate anything. Its power extends only to the acceptance or rejection of the work of its predecessor, but it can exercise its discretion in judging of that work so far as to approve a portion and reject the remainder. This is a power, however, which should not be exercised. The amendments should be submitted to a popular vote in their present condition. The changes made by the last Legislature in the work of the commission did not effect any improvement, and there should be no more trifling with a matter so important.

But there is one prerogative which the Legislature should be careful to use with great discretion. The Constitution declares that amendments shall be submitted to the people "in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe." It is therefore in the power of the Legislature to submit them entire or separately. All sincere friends of constitutional reform in the Legislature will favor the latter method. The most vital of all the amendments are those relating to the legislative branch of the Government, and there is no doubt that these would receive an almost unanimous support from the people. They have only to pass the Legislature and be submitted by themselves to a popular vote to become part of our organic law.

All the proposed amendments passed the last Legislature in the shape of concurrent resolutions, those to each article being grouped in a separate resolution. In this form they must be acted upon during the coming session, and they should be so submitted to the people. We shall then be certain of the adoption of the amendments to the legislative article, and the merits of the proposed changes in the executive article can be so fairly placed before the public that the chances of their adoption will be greatly increased. We assume that the Legislature will decide the matter in this way, for it is in accordance with precedent and popular expectation. A submission of the amendments as a whole would justly subject the Legislature to the charge of intending to secure the defeat of constitutional reform.

THE WISDOM OF THE SEA-SERPENT.

Persons conversant with the procession of natural phenomena have confidently predicted a reappearance this season of the sea-serpent. Of all the obliging monsters who, from time to time, appear to cater to the general appetite for the marvelous, the sea-serpent has achieved decidedly the most enduring popularity and fame. And this he has earned by a surprising self-restraint in the way of exhibition, which distinguishes him honorably from all his associates, and, indeed, from almost all artists who seek in a similar way to entertain the public. His appearances have been few, but correspondingly striking since the good Capt. LAURENT DE FERRY, sailing from Trundkin to Bergen, in the month of May, 1746, first discovered him basking peacefully on the waves. He had then "a horse's head, which rose two feet over the surface, and was of a gray color." He had "a dark brown mouth, black eyes, and apparently a long mane floating over the neck." Beyond this, at a considerable distance, could be seen "seven or eight coils, each of enormous size." Altogether, a very satisfactory and attractive monster, and it is difficult to understand how the Captain could have had the heart to fire upon it. Fire he did, however, regardless of the interests of posterity, and the nineteenth century had a narrow chance of losing its most agreeable marvel. Fortunately the aim was unsteady. The animal plunged, "evidently wounded," and did not reappear, and the honest mariners, much marveling, returned to puzzle the good people of Bergen with their story.

Probably it was this experience of man's perfidy that kept our sea-serpent so long in retirement, and led him, when finally, in 1808, he did emerge, to present himself in much more terrifying fashion. Mr. MCLEAN, in June of that year, was sailing about on the coast of Coll, when he discovered an extraordinary creature, of enormous size—seventy or eighty feet long—moving toward him "by progressive undulations up and down." Not unnaturally, Mr. MCLEAN and his men were thoroughly frightened, and fled with promptness. The monster pursued them leisurely to the shore, "frightened the crews of thirteen fishing boats," and returned slowly and majestically to its native deep.

For some time past nothing has been heard of him, and the apprehensions of his admirers were excited lest he should have died of old age, or taken a final leave of public life. These fears were dissipated, by his recent triumphal appearance in three different parts of the world almost simultaneously. On Oct. 21, Capt. CHARLESWORTH saw him in a cave near San Diego, Cal. He was then "about thirty feet long, with three sets of fins, a tail like an eel's, and a head like an alligator's." The fins "were shaped like those of a sea-lion, each between three and four feet in length." This was the harrowing tale which the Captain unfolded to his friends, when, having come to his assistance, they arrived in time to see "the marks in the mud left by the monster's form," and to fire their guns vaguely at that vanishing form, flirting back to them a malicious and serpentine farewell.

It will be observed that Capt. CHARLESWORTH's sea-serpent differs in some respects from Capt. LAURENT DE FERRY's. His versatility of expression, indeed, is one of our monster's greatest charms. Still more artistic was his "get-up" when he disclosed himself, in a brief interview, to Mr. JOASS, of Golspie, in England, who, in a rather roundabout way, through the medium of several other gentlemen, has got his story into the London *Times*. Him that simple and guileless sea-serpent of San Diego—laughing, no doubt, in his fin as he did it—has had the art to make believe that he is a "saurian, allied to the plesiosaurus, and feeding with teeth of the oolitic type on terebratula and trezonieir, also oolitic molluscs." His "large ears, similar to a horse's," however, reveal his identity with Capt. DE FERRY's friend; and his appearance on Oct. 21, in Belhaven Bay, with a hundred feet or so of coils and undulations, at once confirms the supposition, and show its possession, together with amazing versatility, of a most incredible rate of speed.

The history of the sea-serpent is instructive, and furnishes an admirable lesson to giddy and weak-minded monsters, which sacrifice popularity to the temporary gratification of variety and hunger of applause. That the sea-serpent is still so universally admired and sought after is due to his avoiding the snares that have betrayed so many of his weaker brethren. The care with which he has timed his appearances, and the high-bred reserve of his demeanor, have kept up the interest and curiosity of the public. Wiser than some of his rivals, he has never cheapened himself by tiresome iteration, or earned contempt by permitting familiarity. Many other monsters, with as many natural advantages, have been ruined by their obtrusiveness, or, still more fatal error, by allowing themselves to be found out. The brief wonder of the wild man, for example, speedily resolves itself into the common-place reality of the escaped lunatic. The notorious Western ghost, with his stale tricks of stone-throwing, and plate-smashing, has become more tedious than the familiar war-whoop of a certain semi-intellectual and bog-trotting contemporary. After an acquaintance with the Fiji impostor, who will care again for the most bewitching and tuneful of mermaids? Let monsters who essay hereafter to amuse the public borrow some of the wisdom of the sea-serpent, and practice the virtues of modesty and self-restraint. So will they long remain as dear to the hearts of their admirers as the sea-serpent is to the artless and convivial mariner.

We are requested to state that a performance of the "Union League Amateur Dramatic Association" will be given at the Union League Theatre, on the 27th inst., for the benefit of the Five Points House of Industry. Mr. J. Sterling Coyne's comedy, "A Widow Hunt," will be played on this occasion. The charity which this performance is designed to help is of so excellent a character, and does so much good in the City, that we earnestly hope our readers will assist it by purchasing tickets for the entertainment. We believe they may be obtained of Mr. Mortimer Livingston, No. 154 West Fourteenth street.

THE DESTITUTE IN IOWA.

PREVIOUS REPORTS CONFIRMED—THE RELIEF ALREADY FURNISHED.

Hon. Nat. B. Baker, formerly Governor of New-Hampshire, and of late years Adjutant General of Iowa, took the responsibility, when the reports came of destitution from the grasshopper-wasted plains of North-western Iowa, to issue an appeal to the people of the State, more especially to the "soldier element," for the reason that most of the sufferers are soldiers. He said that he had secured the co-operation of the telegraph and express companies, and that the railways would no doubt soon do their share, and that he would receive and forward food, clothing, and fuel to those needy but most deserving people. The response was immediate and generous. All of the railways in the State offered to transport these supplies free of charge, and temporary relief is fully secured. Then he made a trip with two or three other gentlemen to the afflicted region, with what results is thus told by a correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*: "He reports that the condition of the people is just what has been described. Their present wants in clothing are probably supplied; but fuel and food will be needed by them all Winter, and they must either borrow seed for the Spring sowing or it must be given to them, and we believe that generous people had rather give than lend. It is difficult to get up loaning committees and search out loaning farmers in Iowa; but it is easy to obtain the free gifts from the farmers with their bins and granaries groaning with the weight of wheat and corn. Up to this time Gen. Baker has forwarded to Sibley, Osceola County, about 100 boxes, barrels, and sacks of clothing and food, and 1[illegible]0 tons of coal, and to Sheldon, O'Brien County, thirty tons of coal and about twenty boxes of clothing, provisions, &c. He will send more to Sheldon when he gets home. When the General was at Sibley boxes, barrels, sacks, and some money had arrived and were arriving from Waterloo and many other points in the State. Sioux City was to send on the 5th to Sibley 1,000 pounds of flour and 500 pounds of corn-meal, and a lot of blankets and bedding, and the same to Sheldon. Fort Dodge has just sent two cars of coal to Sibley. Sibley committees distribute in their own counties and into Lyon and Dickinson Counties; Sheldon into O'Brien, Sioux, and the lower parts of Lyon and Osceola. The General expresses the utmost confidence in the committees at Sibley and Sheldon. At the former point they have the co-operation of other committees—one man and one woman in each Congressional township—who report the wants of needy homesteaders. When the articles are delivered they are charged in a journal, and then all posted in a ledger, and at a glance it can be seen just what relief each one received, and how often. The committee at Sibley has a Secretary, Treasurer, and Financial Committee. No money can be drawn from the Treasury except on the order of the Financial Committee. They have opened a 'store' in the Court-house, where all relief except coal is deposited. The settlers who are suffering are nearly all homesteaders. They came in with small means, and expected that this year's produce would place them entirely above want; but the grasshoppers came, and wherever they traveled corn, wheat, and vegetables disappeared like dew before the sun. The homesteaders are a most excellent class of men. No better men ever came into the State. Many received with reluctance the proffered aid. They want to be helped, but would prefer to borrow and repay; but the Iowa people will not allow that. Before coal was sent most of the people were burning hay for fuel. Des Moines, Dubuque, Sioux City, Burlington, Monroe, Atlantic, Casey, Pella, Waterloo, and hundreds of our cities and towns are collecting and sending. There will be no want, for the people are determined there shall be none. Next after the needed supplies for the Winter, these people will require grain for the Spring's seeding. The State, when its Legislature shall convene, will unquestionably make an appropriation for the relief of these unfortunate people; but there is ample scope for private benevolence, for State relief cannot be had before Jan. 20. Gen. Baker deserves the highest praise for his labor of love and charity, for he has helped to place the settlers out of the way of immediate and pressing want. Until the Legislature shall meet he will continue to receive and forward supplies, and will no doubt inform the public from time to time of the condition of the needy homesteaders."

PHILADELPHIA.

THE REPORTS OF THE DESTITUTION MUCH EXAGGERATED—ACTUAL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The reports of the destitution in this city have been very much exaggerated. Although many industrious and deserving working people have been thrown out of employment by the financial stringency, there is not that terrible degree of suffering which is said to exist. The laboring people here are generally a frugal and saving class, and what has been laid up for a rainy day is now brought forth and keeps starvation away. The relief associations afford much assistance in food, fuel, and raiment, and in many instances, employment. The associations are not, however, overrun with applications for relief. The persons applying for necessaries do not average fifty per day.

The sections of the city where the poverty is the greatest are in Alaska, Spafford, Mary, and Bedford streets, Southwark, and "Dutch," "Poverty," "Flat-iron," and "Band-box" rows, Kensington and Richmond. Since Mayor W. S. Stokely made an examination of the Southwark districts, there has been much improvement in the condition of the people. The industrious of these poverty-stricken ones, having been placed at useful work, are fast improving. Many of those who followed criminal occupations have been put in the reformatory institutions, and others who are too lazy to work, but ply the trade of professional beggars, will be sent to the House of Correction, at Holmesburg, when it is finished.

Although there is considerable destitution in Kensington and Richmond—great manufacturing centres of the city—it is not altogether owing to the stoppages of the manufacturing establishments, but a want of industry on the part of the people—a great many of whom are engaged in criminal operations. This is especially the case in "Dutch row," where many of the "rounders" and "repeaters," who operate in the Nineteenth and Twenty-fifth Wards, rendezvous. The industrious working men and women of these sections, notwithstanding the hard times, are living in about their usual way. A relief society has just been organized, and those who are now suffering to any great degree will have their condition ameliorated. Even those who are really destitute seek employment in preference to charity, and the applications at the factories, which have recently resumed operations, are more numerous than those at the charitable institutions. There are probably nearly 3,000 persons out of employment in Kensington and Richmond, and 2,000 of these—the carpet weavers—could have work if they would accept the reduced wages. At the Blockley Almshouse there are 3,000 inmates. A great many of these are professional paupers and tramps, and the others are wanderers from all sections of the country. Not more than 500 of them belong to this city, and it is stated that many of these desire to secure honest labor.

BISHOP CHENEY.

ACTION OF HIS CONGREGATION—THEY ADVISE HIM TO ACCEPT.

A meeting, composed of several hundred members of Dr. Cheney's church and congregation in Chicago, was held on Tuesday evening last to decide whether or not their Rector should accept the office of Associate Bishop of "The Reformed Episcopal Church," to which he has recently been elected. After the organization was made, and religious services were held, Dr. Cheney said:

"I have called this meeting on my own responsibility. Its object is to give this congregation an opportunity to express its opinion whether or not I shall accept the office to which I have been recently elected. Previous to the action taken by my friend Bishop Cummins, the only way out of our difficulties that seemed possible to me was the organization of a truly Protestant Episcopal Church. We are Episcopalians by choice, and many of us by education. We have been urged to withdraw, but I have uniformly given the answer that, sooner or later, some Bishop would see the monstrous actions taken, and that through him we would come out right in the end. At last a Bishop has seen this. Before going East, two weeks ago, I was asked, 'What is the programme?' My answer was, 'I don't know, but I thought Bishop Cummins would consecrate one or more Bishops, so that, in case of his sudden death, other Bishops could be ordained, and the great work of the Church go on. You may have seen the notice of a meeting in New-York last week. That meeting was actually held. I will not say how, but Bishop Cummins was notified of that meeting in a very peculiar manner. It was known, also, to Rev. Dr. Tyng and to myself. They met, but they shrank back. They knew if they deposed Bishop Cummins it would be in the face of law. That such men should thus meet for such a purpose—that is, to depose Bishop Cummins—shows that they felt that other Bishops might be ordained. I found, when I arrived in New-York, that one more Bishop was enough, and that he should be a man from the West. I soon felt the election would fall on me. I urged that a man should be nominated for that office from the East. The meeting convened, and I wish to say here that I never yet have seen a body meet together where the consciousness of their work was more upon them than those present. The spirit of prayer prevaded all hearts, and God was present. The most remarkable unanimity prevailed. In regard to the name of the new Church, I should state that I wanted the word "Protestant" in it, but this was lost. Bishop Cummins held that we all felt, if we are to influence persons in favor of our Church, it must be done by an Episcopal Church, and to this end he contended that other Bishops should be elected, and that this should be done at once. When the time came for the election, no nominations were made, but the vote was taken by ballot. Before this was done, we all engaged in prayer, and then the votes were given unanimously for me. I at once arose and tried to be heard, but I was ruled out of order. Then came the vote of the laity, and with but one exception, all voted for me. I stated that I had the utmost reluctance to be Bishop. My acquaintance with Bishops was not such as should lead me to desire the office. [Laughter.] Besides, I was a Pastor, and labored for the salvation of souls, and I could not accept. Bishop Cummins then arose and said it was not at all expected that I should sunder my relations with this church, and this was reiterated by every one at the meeting. But I said, 'I will go back to my people and see what they will say about it, and if they advise me to do so, I shall accept.' Now, if I believed this office would militate against my labors among you, then I do not want it. I will say that among a multitude of letters from Rectors, I have just received one from a Rector of a prominent Eastern church, stating, 'Why do you hesitate one moment? Life is so uncertain that not a moment should be lost.'"

The speaker here defined the nature of a Bishop—that he was a Presbyter; not a man of awe, but one whose hand could be taken by all. Not a person set on a pedestal. [Laughter.] He said his life was consecrated to the building up of a Reformed Episcopal Church. He desired the feelings of the congregation should be tested on the matter. "If my people desire me not to accept the office, I will not take it, and I will so telegraph Bishop Cummins to-night; if my people do desire me to take this office, then I shall do so, and will telegraph the fact also to the Bishop to-night."

A full expression of opinion on the part of those present was then had, after which it was unanimously voted that he should accept, provided it did not interfere with his work with them as Pastor. Dr. Cheney at once sent off the following telegram:

Right Rev. Geo. D. Cummins, D. D., No. 11 East Fifty-seventh street, New-York City:

Accepted. Telegraph me when the ordination will take place.
CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY.

HEAVY FREIGHTS ON THE RAILROADS.

The freight business of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad has increased largely during the last month, and especially since the close of the Erie Canal. It is now as heavy as at this time a year ago. The shipments of grain and produce from the West continues large, and are expected to be so during the Winter. Shipments to the West are always light at this season of the year, but will increase after January, when the other freights fall off. The outward freights are now chiefly to points between this and Buffalo, the closing of the canal having considerably increased the traffic to Troy and Albany.

WORKING MEN AGITATING.

MASS-MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

EXTREME MEASURES PROPOSED—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

A mass-meeting of the industrial class of the City was held last night in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, "to counsel together, and take action in regard to the best means of relieving the temporary needs of the unemployed, and to devise some permanent measures to restore the industry and prosperity of the whole people." Long before the hour announced for the opening of the meeting, every inch of space in the hall was occupied, and the approaches had become so crowded that it was impossible to gain an entrance. Around the entrances, and along the aisles of the building, the crush was almost unprecedented. The platform, which was decorated with the national colors, was occupied by a large number of persons identified with Communistic and labor movements, many of them accompanied by their lady friends. The following significant mottoes were displayed in conspicuous positions in the vicinity of the platform: "The Unemployed Demand Work." "The Dawn of Liberty—Dec. 11, 1873." "Freedom for Labor, Death to Monopoly." "Does Speculation or Labor Create Wealth?" "We have sworn upon the altar of justice that the wealth earned by labor shall pay the taxes." "We mean business. Politicians, please take a back seat." "When working men begin to think, monopoly begins to tremble;" "We strike at evils, not men;" "A pill for panics, graduated tax;" "Equal laws and homes for the industrious;" "Give us this day our daily bread;" "All salaries shall be reduced—they are too expensive luxuries in these hard times;" "Civil rights have passed, now for the rights of labor;" "Government employment, a remedy for strikes;" "Man's avarice must be limited," &c.

The tone of the speeches, as might have been expected from some of the above mottoes, was decidedly Communistic, and any remarks which advocated the limitation of capital and abolition of the contract system, and the appointment of a committee of safety, were frantically applauded. A rumor having been circulated that the meeting would culminate in a riot, a strong force of Police was in attendance, but fortunately their services were not called into requisition.

The meeting having been called to order, Theodore H. Banks was nominated Chairman of the evening. He explained the objects of the meeting to be to provide employment for the working classes in the future as well as during the present severe Winter. The Chairman read dispatches from the labor party in Cleveland and Chicago, sympathizing with the objects of the meeting. He then called upon Geo. Blair to read the report of the committee appointed to examine into the number and condition of the unemployed working people of this City, which purported to show that there are 10,000 homeless men and women in the streets of New-York, while 7,500 others of the same class are lodged in the overcrowded station-houses every week. These figures show an increase of 3,799 over the number for last year. There are 1,500 starving men and women fed per day from one private house, and 20,250 idle men from eleven trades unions, while only 5,950 of their fellow craftsmen are at work. In the State of New-York, there are 182,000 skilled workmen idle belonging to the trade organizations, and 89,000 machinists and blacksmiths at present out of employment in the United States. The total number of persons thrown idle in this City, of all classes, is given as 110,000. The number of persons living in the tenement houses of New-York is 600,000. Of this class 100,000 women earn their own living, and 38,000 women are employed at the average wages of $3 44 per week.

Leander Thompson then read the report of the Committee on Ways and Means, which recommends, first, that food, shelter, and clothing be furnished the unemployed at once, and continues "to suggest that the Mayor and Common Council provide immediate employment for the unemployed on all public works that can be carried on to advantage, such as building sewers, culverts, preparing stone for paving and macadamizing in the Spring, and particularly to prosecute the neglected work on our docks and piers, which would give employment to the more skilled labor of carpenters, masons, stone-cutters, and blacksmiths. They also recommend that our State Legislature revoke the charter granted to certain individuals to build an Industrial Palace, and that this work be committed into the hands of the City authorities, to be done by resident mechanics and workmen, under the supervision of a board of intelligent and practical commissioners, without contract, the majority of such board to be skilled mechanics and architects. They would further recommend, as an entirely practical measure, and one which would give employment immediately to a large number of laboring men, increase our real and taxable wealth, and be a safe and judicious investment of the funds of the City, that the State Legislature which, by an act of 1871, granted to the military service, for a parade ground, a tract of one hundred acres, at Inwood, in the suburbs of our City, be requested to revoke such grant, and to cause said tract, under the direction of commissioners appointed by the Legislature, to be surveyed and mapped out into half-acre lots, or less, and two hundred, or more, plain, comfortable dwellings be immediately erected thereon; and that when said buildings are finished they shall be sold to the industrial classes, mechanics and tradesmen, at cost, to be paid for in monthly installments of rent, until such rent liquidate the cost, and entitle the tenant to the ownership of the house and grounds, thus establishing a precedent for furnishing all with homes, and converting the worse than useless parade ground (where men are taught the art of killing each other) into a source of wealth to the City. The committee also recommend an immediate application to our State Legislature to abolish all fee and sinecure offices under the City Government. And to reduce all salaries to a maximum of $5,000 per annum.

The different recommendations of the committee were received with applause.

John F. Elliott read an address which had been prepared, "to the people of the United States, by the Executive Committee of the United Party." After stating that they had met in the interest of hundreds of thousands of unemployed men and women who were walking the streets without food or shelter, the address goes on to say:

> Our first demand is that food and shelter be given to these now by the Government, and not given to them as objects of charity, but given to them as their inalienable right, which they cannot forfeit save by refusing to support and protect the Government; they having helped to earn all the wealth of the country, yea, many of them, in the late war, having been crippled for life, and given fathers, brothers, sons, friends, and husbands to keep the Government intact; and the Government has no more right to rob, coerce, or humiliate the individual than the individual has to rob or dishonor the Government. Therefore we demand for these starving, freezing citizens, the support and protection, not humiliation, due honest, law-abiding citizens. We also demand that work be furnished these without delay, whereby the real, not speculative, wealth shall be increased, for we hold that all idleness (whether it be caused by a want of work, or a disinclination to work) is extremely demoralizing, both to the individual and the nation. And we further demand that all these shall be clothed, sheltered, and fed, without any question as to whether they are worthy or unworthy, since we who to-day are well clothed, housed, and fed, may to-morrow be as helpless as these, and considered unworthy if left to man's judgment to decide.
>
> We have made application to all of our authorities for immediate work, and pay for our work, or money, to relieve the pressing necessities of these, our suffering fellow-citizens; and we have been met everywhere steadily, with this reply, "We can do nothing—there is no money in the Treasury!" Now we know that we have all been heavily taxed, either directly or indirectly, and that enormous sums have gone into our public treasuries. And the questions which naturally arise in our minds, as to what has become of our moneys, and why our treasuries are so depleted? are answered, officially, thus: the money has gone to pay our public officers or servants. It has all found its way, directly or indirectly, into the hands of our governmental officials to pay them for what? We answer, to pay them for neglecting all of the duties, which they by virtue of their oaths were pledged to perform toward the people, until not one dollar is left in our City Treasury, even to pay for the work already done by the laborers in the public parks and other improvements. We hear of no lack of money to pay the salaries of these officials! It is only when the working people are to be paid and employed, that we are told there is no money in the Treasury.
>
> The following list of figures show in brief one cause why the City of New-York has no money:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | We pay our City Sheriff, fee | $250,000 |
> | We pay our County Clerk, fee | 200,000 |
> | We pay our Register, fee | 100,000 |
> | We pay our Surrogate, fee | 100,000 |
> | We pay our Chamberlain, salary | 30,000 |
> | To the City and County Judges more than | 500,000 |
>
> And to other officials, legitimate and illegitimate, sums which, in the aggregate, amount to more than $5,000,000 per annum.
>
> There is no money in our City Treasury, and we shall cut down the wages of these our public servants to the same sum which we ourselves receive for our own daily labor. If they wish to remain in our service, they must govern themselves in accordance with our changed fortunes.
>
> We shall use the money saved by cutting down the wages of our public servants, to clothe and feed our cold and hungry fellow-citizens, who have earned the money, paid it into the Treasury in the form of taxes, and to whom it rightfully belongs. But we look upon this as only a temporary means of relief, for those who might otherwise die of cold and hunger, while we are making a protective law that shall forever prevent the recurrence of money panics. And in order that *all* of the demands made in this address thus far, be carried out to the letter, we shall appoint a *Committee of Safety*, from this assembly, whose duty it will be to look after the interests of all of the people, and to see that their rights are respected and if need be, *enforced*.
>
> Now, in order to remedy this evil, which lies at the root of all our financial difficulties, we demand: First—That a law shall be immediately enacted, which shall prevent any law being enforced until it has been submitted to the people and sanctioned by the people. Second—That no individual shall be allowed to hold, either directly or indirectly, a sum of money, or property represented by money, greater than $300,000, or any sum which the people themselves shall determine upon.
>
> We fix upon this sum, or its approximate, knowing that no individual can earn by hand or brain a greater sum than this. We would not limit the accumulations of labor, since we know that no individual can accumulate through mental or physical labor, a sum that would be detrimental to any. We wish simply to limit the accumulations of the speculator, thus by a protective law of limitation, forcing the money back into the hands of the people who have earned it, in order that no man or men shall have it in his or their power at any time to lock up our circulating medium, whether it be gold, bonds, or greenbacks.
>
> If any man or men accumulate sums greater than the legal limit, he or they shall be taxed 100 per cent. on all their surplus, unless each man can show that he does not individually hold a sum greater than that permitted by law. We do not wish any new issue of currency under the system of to-day. We wish simply to limit the power of those who now hold nearly all of our currency, and who would inevitably, under the present system, get possession of the new issue, whatever its amount might be. We simply demand the limitation of the accumulations of the speculator.
>
> We demand limitation—nothing more. We will accept nothing less.

The reading of the address was interrupted by frequent bursts of applause.

The following preamble and resolutions, read by John Halbert, were enthusiastically adopted:

> *Whereas*, We are passing through a great financial crisis, which has thrown us suddenly and without warning, and through no fault of our own, out of work; and,
>
> *Whereas*, We ourselves, and all who are dependent upon us, are thus deprived of all the necessaries of life, through the Government sanctioning, without our consent, speculation, by a few individuals, in our circulating mediums, which has been the sole cause of the panic; and,
>
> *Whereas*, We are industrious, law-abiding citizens, who have always paid our taxes, and given our entire allegiance and support to the Government, even in its time of peril during the late war, by our work and taking up arms in its defense; and,
>
> *Whereas*, We wish to avoid all outrage on the persons or property of any, and deprecate violence and injustice in any form; and,
>
> *Whereas*, We desire only the means of obtaining the necessaries of life for ourselves and families, not as objects of charity, but as law-abiding citizens, whose right it is to demand these from the Government, which we have always protected and supported; therefore, we are
>
> *Resolved*, 1. That, we will, in this our time of need, supply ourselves and our families with proper shelter and the necessaries of life, and will send all our bills for the same to the City Treasury, to be liquidated, until such time as we shall obtain work, and pay for all our work.
>
> *Resolved*, 2. That we will not eat the bread of idleness, but that we demand work, and pay for our work, now, without delay, and the instant and entire abrogation of the whole Government contract system.
>
> *Resolved*, 3. That we do not sustain Supervisor Mullett, or any other public functionary, in either cutting down the wages of the working people, or extending the hours of labor, but that we steadily and persistently demand that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work, in all private as well as public contracts.
>
> *Resolved*, 4. That, in order to prevent money panics in the future, we will demand the immediate enactment of a law that shall limit the accumulations of any individual, *i. e.*, a law of graduated taxation, which shall prevent any man, or men, having it in his or their power at any time to lock up our circulating medium, whether it be gold, stocks, or greenbacks.
>
> *Resolved*, 5. That we will at this time appoint a Committee of Safety from this assembly, whose duty it will be to look after and protect the interests of all the people, and, if need be, enforce them—said committee to have power to increase its numbers as occasion demands, and dismiss any member for cause.
>
> *Resolved*, 6. That this Committee of Safety shall have power to call a convention of all the representatives of industry in the United States, to consider the interests of all the people, and to form plans for their united action, and that the Secretary correspond with labor organizations, farmer's granges, and the various representatives of industry, with a view to insure harmony and concert of action in the convention.
>
> *Resolved*, 7. That this Committee of Safety shall call a meeting of all the industries of this City, whenever it is deemed expedient, to give force and expression to their action.
>
> *Resolved*, 8. That we recognize in the Farmers' Grange movement throughout the country our most efficient co-workers in the limitation principle, and bid them God-speed in combating with the hydra monster of monopoly upon our national highways.

The following were then appointed a Committee of Safety: Geo. Blair, Fred. A. Palmer, John Halbert, Geo. R. Allen, Anna M. Middlebrook, Frank Smith, Leander Thompson, Geo. H. Hart, Theo. N. Banks, Elizabeth Le Pierre, Jas. Allen, Jno. T. Elliott, B. Hubert, Joseph McCulloch, Geo. M. Denforth, Conrad Kuhn, Conrad Karl, G. Buch, F. Bolte, E. Lemaire, R. Schlag, C. Knopf, D. Kronberg, D. Miller, F. Miliot, Isaac M. Hunter, Jas. R. Reymert, Richard V. Cullen, Chas. Beadles, Jno. P. Mitchell, John Higgins, Ashley W. Cole, Joseph Taylor, John W. Browning, Patrick H. Speiman, Ed. Martin, Peter V. Yerance, Theo. E. Tomlinson, Theo. R. Kruget, Frank Smith, E. D. McCracken, P. J. McGuire, Jno. B. King, Alex. Frey, Joseph Treat, V. Slocum, Jas. W. Washburn, François Dufour, and Frederick Tuffert.

The Chairman then introduced Frederick A. Palmer, who delivered a speech in which he eulogized the rule of the defunct Tammany Ring, as contrasted with the present City Government. He declared that no law should be allowed to pass without having first been submitted to the people, which, he said, would have the effect of limiting capital and would put a stop to gambling in stocks and money.

John McMackin, a painter, followed, and characterized the meeting as the second declaration of independence. The movement for providing the unemployed with provisions he ridiculed as contemptible, and evoked from his hearers bursts of ironical laughter. The speaker criticised Mayor Havemeyer's appointments adversely, and condemned the entire banking system as corrupt to the core.

George H. Hart next addressed the meeting, and was followed by F. Hourighansen, who spoke in German, and Mr. Ravue, who delivered an address in French.

In answer to the calls of the audience for a speech from a mechanic, the Chairman introduced John B. King, a bricklayer, who called on the working men of the City to band themselves together, and promise by all they held sacred not to vote for any candidate except he belonged to the working classes. The action of the municipal authorities for the relief of the unemployed, he said, was only gotten up to further enrich those in office at the expense of the tax-payers. The speaker was enthusiastically applauded.

Here it was noticed that George Francis Train was sitting among the audience, and he was called on for a speech from all parts of the hall. The agitator, however, looked contemptuously around him, and took no notice of the calls of his admirers.

Alex. Troop, from Connecticut, next addressed the audience in a strain similar to the other speakers.

George Francis Train was again loudly called on for a speech, but did not respond, and, amid the din caused by vociferous demands for his appearance, the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned.

THE OUTSIDE MEETING.

Outside the Hall there was, perhaps, not so large an attendance as inside, though it would be difficult to decide that point definitely, as the crowd was very much of the fluctuating kind. Those who stayed about the stands, however, could not have numbered at any time much less than 2,000. Long before the meeting inside the hall was organized, some ambitious individual took his stand on the steps of the entrance to the building, and harangued the gathering crowd until the real business of the evening commenced. Two stands had been erected in front of the building facing the Bible-house; and, soon after 8 o'clock, meetings were organized at each. At stand No. 1, Mr. Benj. Burnet presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. Treat, Morton, Prof. Mayl, Martin, Blissett, Maguire, Dr. Fred. A. Palmer and others. The character of the speeches varied, as did the audience. The latter, looked at from the stand, showed a sea of upturned faces of stolid, honest working men, with a sprinkling of self-evident pot-house frequenters, who were foremost in applauding the most objectionable features of the speeches, so that one might almost have thought they had been regularly engaged as *claquers*. It is impossible to give the speeches in full, but an idea of their tenor may be gathered from a few notable extracts. The first speaker hinged his remarks on the idea that as the working men had created all the wealth of the City, so they had a right to an equal division of it, though what dividend *per capita* could be declared under that plan he failed to state. Prof. Mayl thought there was plenty of money in the Treasury, and that it belonged to the working men who had earned it. It should go to pay workingmen for labor, and they must have it so used, if not by peaceable, then by unpeaceable means. They must teach rulers that they wanted all to have equal pay for equal work. Another speaker proposed to force the City at once to take charge of all municipal works and employ workmen directly. Regarding that time, he said: "When we assume control of the public works there will be no charity and we shall have no Green, no Van Nort, no Havemeyer." These, and other similar sentiments, were loudly applauded by the *claquers*, especially when any particularly violent expressions were used. On the other hand, however, it must be said that neither speakers nor audience were unanimous on these points. This was shown by the hearty reception given Mr. Blissett, who told them the remedy for the evils of which they complain was in their own hands. Said he, "Mind and ballot are above sword and bullet." He told the men what they needed was to organize and stick by one another at the polls, and they would win. In common with most of the other speakers, he was quite wroth at the idea of having policemen sent to watch them, as they had no intention of doing anything unlawful.

At stand No. 2 a German meeting was organized, over which Mr. A. Schlag presided, making a short speech, and addresses were made by Dr. Buch, Messrs. Fille, Gets, and others.

PERTEET, THE COLORED WIFE-MURDERER.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—A special to the *Tribune* from Joliet says: The preparations for the execution to-morrow of A. J. Perteet, the colored man who murdered his wife in this city over two years ago, are completed. Perteet is evidently greatly shaken by the certainty of his fate, the Governor having firmly declined to interfere. Perteet refuses to confess his guilt, though there is scarcely a shadow of a doubt of it. He refuses to permit reporters to visit him.

THE PITTSBURG WATER BOND EMBEZZLEMENT.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 11.—The Financial Committee resumed its investigation of the water bond embezzlement this afternoon. John Rose, late Secretary of the Water Commission, testified that he placed the bonds and some $229,000 with the National Trust Company, without authority from any person. The stockholders of the National Trust Company have subscribed some $700,000 toward paying the indebtedness for the institution as a guarantee that the amount will be paid. Committees have been appointed to take charge of and test the genuineness of the mortgages given by the subscribers.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. FECHTER AT THE LYCEUM.

In spite of rumors as to the probable non-appearance of Mr. Charles Fechter at the Lyceum Theatre, that gentleman last evening acted in "The Lady of Lyons" at the house planned by himself and built for his occupancy. His performance of *Claude Melnotte* has been offered in New-York time and again, and, as heretofore, it afforded a great deal of pleasure. We do not consider it the artist's best personation, for the elocutionary rather than dramatic tendencies of the character keep within bounds the *furia francese* which, to us, is one of the most welcome traits of Mr. Fechter's style, and limits, too, the stage business of which the performer—who in mastery of this branch of his art is absolutely unrivaled—makes liberal and effective use in other pieces. Most playgoers, however, exhibit a strong partiality for Mr. Fechter's portrayal of *Claude Melnotte*, and when one considers that instead of the clever reading of the part which audiences are habitually favored with, the French player presents a picture in which his rare warmth of delivery and grace of bearing can be admired almost throughout, we do not wonder at its attractiveness. Mr. Fechter was in excellent form last night, and in the well-known climactic scenes in "The Lady of Lyons" he acted with so much passionate earnestness as to awake positive enthusiasm. After the elaborate notices the same personation has had in these columns, there is no occasion to say more. The general acting was satisfactory. Miss Fanny Foster's *Pauline* was distinguished by intelligence, rather than by charm or ease of manner. The remaining rôles were sustained as follows: *Col. Damas*, Mr. Chas. Wheatleigh; *Beauseant*, Mr. Henry Dalton; *Glavis*, Mr. Charles Allerton; *Mons. Deschappelles*, Mr. Sol. Smith; *Gaspar*, Mr. Fred. Percy; *Landlord*, Mr. Dan. Leeson; *Widow Melnotte*, Mrs. J. L. Carhart; *Mme. Deschappelles*, Mrs. Sol. Smith. The same programme is to be repeated nightly this week, and at a matinée entertainment to-morrow.

SIGNOR SALVINI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Signor Salvini will to-night act in "David Garrick." At the matinée to-morrow he will appear in "Samson." After next week's performances, the tragedian will depart on a tour which will extend over a period of six months.

BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE.

The representation of "Eileen Oge" at Booth's Theatre, this evening, is for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. The stay of these performers in this City ends with this week.

BAZAINE'S SENTENCE.

HOW HE RECEIVED IT—THE BERLIN PRESS ON THE VERDICT.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Later accounts from Paris agree that Bazaine received the sentence with the greatest calmness.

The Berlin press regard the verdict as the result of political intrigue, and censure the conduct of the Duc D'Aumale.

REPORTED INTENTION OF PRESIDENT MAC-MAHON.

LONDON, Dec. 12—6 A. M.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *Daily News* reports that the President intends to commute the sentence of Marshal Bazaine to twenty years' *reclusion*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—It is said that Turkey is negotiating a loan of $25,000,000 in London.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—1 A. M.—The barometer continues highest in the South Atlantic States, and generally clear weather, with higher temperature, prevails from Virginia southward to Florida, and from the South Atlantic coast westward to the Mississippi Valley; higher temperature, with cloudy weather and rain in New-England, and thence westward to Michigan and south-westward to the Ohio Valley; heavy rain and light to fresh easterly winds are reported from Northern Illinois, Southwest-ward to the Lower Missouri Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic States, and thence westward to the Lower Mississippi Valley, partly cloudy and clear weather, with less pressure; easterly to southerly winds and higher temperature on the Atlantic coast.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, light to fresh southerly and westerly winds, and probably areas of rain during the day.

For the New-England and Middle Atlantic States, slightly rising temperature, with partly cloudy weather and areas of rain.

For the lake region fresh and brisk variable winds, with continued cloudy and stormy weather, followed by clearing weather and lower temperature in the upper lake region and the North-west on Friday afternoon. The temperature will probably rise slightly in the canal region of New-York State during the day.

IN THE CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 35°; 6 A. M., 34°; 9 A. M., 37°; 12 M., 38°; 3 P. M., 41°; 6 P. M., 41°; 9 P. M., 42°; 12 P. M., 40°. Average, 38½°.

CIVIL RIGHTS CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Committee on Civil Rights submitted a report to-night, recommending the passage of Mr. Sumner's bill, or its equivalent. Debate on the report was commenced by Col. Robert Harlan, of Ohio, who advocated the passage of the Civil Rights bill, but questioned the propriety of asking special privileges. The session was remarkably quiet and orderly.

RAIDS ON GAMBLING-HOUSES.

What would seem to be a general raid on gambling-houses was attempted in the various Police precincts last night. In all instances, however, but one or two of the gambling-houses in the various precincts were raided on. Capt. Clinchy, in the Fourteenth Precinct, did the most effective work. With Detectives Keenan and Mitchell, he entered the keno game of George H. Stevens and Charles Ross, in the basement of Bowery and Broome street. About seventy young men were engaged playing keno there. Stevens was taking the money, and Ross superintending the game. Capt. Clinchy seized all the implements, checks, urn, and tables, and arrested all parties in the place. Stevens and Ross, with the remaining prisoners, will be arraigned at the Tombs this morning. Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, also, with Sergt. Brown and a squad of men, made a descent on James Brown's faro bank, No. 615 Broadway. Brown was absent, but the officers succeeded in arresting Albert White, the dealer, and James Martin, the cue-keeper, of the game, with twenty other persons. Sergt. Grew at the same time made a descent on Ira January's game, No. 573 Broadway, and arrested January, with twenty-nine others, who were locked up.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTION.

Chief Justice Agnew, of Pennsylvania, delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court of that State, which is calculated to embarrass the election in Philadelphia upon the proposed new Constitution, but he has since written a letter in which he says that privately he favors the adoption of the Constitution. He writes: "Knowing, as I do, how often the opinions of the Judges are supposed by the public to reflect their private opinions outside of the legal question decided, I feel it due to my convictions and to the cause of the new Constitution to say I shall support it. My opinion, delivered last week in Philadelphia, was upon the power of the Convention, not the merit of its work. As to the merits of the new Constitution, I purposely avoided making up my mind until I had the whole work before me. A careful consideration of it convinces me it contains serious errors and defects, yet that as a whole its merits outweigh its demerits; that these merits are general, contained in a great body of amendments which cannot be reproduced except by another convention, not likely to assemble in my lifetime, while the demerits are particular and special, and can be removed by the process of legislative amendments. Some of the errors are flagrant and some of the defects patent, and were there no means of curing them I might vote against the whole."

CUBA.

Continued from First Page.

States have to pay and maintain this fleet, and that American officers and sailors are liable to become victims of the yellow fever. What does it matter to the United States whether the inhabitants of this island keep quiet or not, so long as they fight only among themselves and do not molest American citizens? In the Virginius affair the case is different, and no punishment to be inflicted by any diplomatic agreement can be severe enough for the wanton execution of the crew. Spaniards say, "You know we are easily excited," thinking that this phrase ought to be a valid excuse for any crimes they may commit in the heat of passion. Even the severe lesson to their pride in having to give up the Virginius and pay an indemnity, is not sufficient punishment in American eyes, although the Spaniards feel it worse than if double the number of Spaniards had been executed by way of retaliation.

THE PRESS.

The press continues to modify its bellicose tone, and the Republican organs, *El Gorro Frigio* and the *Legalidad*, are outspoken in their objection to any further dallying, bombast, and expression of intended disobedience to the orders from Spain. They say plainly that a disobedience of orders will make the inhabitants of this province rebels. It would not be astonishing if, in that case, President Cespedes recognized the Spanish Republic and remained the only loyal Spaniard in Cuba, while his adherents would, in that case, become the lineal descendants of the Cid and Pelago, and with the aid of reinforcements from Spain and the island soon bring the newfangled insurgents to terms and submission. Stranger things than this have occurred.

THE NEGROES

The next important matter to be settled if possible is the negro question, and availing themselves of the presence of the Colonial Minister here, the Cubans have presented to him a petition, through a committee who were introduced almost by stealth. The petitioners, after welcoming the Minister, state that they have anxiously awaited his arrival, knowing that he came with ample powers from the Madrid Government; they desire to remind him that before anything else humanity, if not justice, requires the sundering of the fetters still binding the unfortunate victims of a nefarious system. They further state that being forced to break all home ties, which should be as naturally dear to them as to a white man, they have been, and are still, submissive to the rule and restraint placed on them, this actual subservience being detrimental to their interests. They continue:

> "That you have come with our cause at heart we augur from your face and conduct; do, therefore, without hesitation or fear, remove from us forever the brand of Cain, which bears us to the ground. These facts you were undoubtedly aware of before coming here. Your countenance is one indicative of justice. Tell us, then, from your lips, that you will remove the bandage covering our eyes, and efface the horrible stain which disgraces Spain in the eyes of civilized humanity. We believe that you came for this purpose, and will fulfill it. Hurrah for Spain, Cuba Spanish, and your Excellency!"

The Minister's reply was as follows:

> "Right is on your side, and you were correct in stating that my principal mission here was to abolish that barbarous institution which ought not to exist among civilized peoples. The Government is giving this matter its hourly attention, and, therefore, I hope that you will be patient and calm for a little while, and remain faithful; remain tranquil, as otherwise your acts would be prejudicial to the country."

This answer has been extensively circulated throughout the country, and, although strenuous efforts have been made to prevent its introduction among the plantation negroes, enough copies have reached the interior to enable the slaves to learn the purport of the answer, even if they fail to have the exact words. No disturbance among the negroes is apprehended for the present, but if a foreign war should break out, or if something is not done soon in favor of the slave, at least the award to them of a small salary, it is feared they will rise.

PRIVATEERS.

The Spanish character has always been noted for its love of adventure, and when no adventures presented themselves, a recital of tales full of dramatic and thrilling incidents has answered to satisfy the cravings of a morbid taste. Not satisfied with praising the efficiency of the Spanish Navy and the utter worthlessness of the American men-of-war, a number of worthy dry-goods merchants and grocers, thinking that a little effort would result in the complete discomfiture of the United States, by destroying their shipping and blockading ports, have held meetings to arm a number of privateers in case war is declared. As there are enough ferry-boats crossing the East and North Rivers to arm against the future privateers, it is hardly needful to pay further attention to these patriotic intentions, well meant for the undertakers' trade. A dozen or more privateers could be armed here, and sailors enough found in the ports of the island to man them, but after all the career of these ships would be a short one, as the days of privateering are past, and although the United States would not play Burriel with any of the crew, it is certain that Fort Lafayette would soon have most of them within its walls. As two can figure in that game, and as the United States, with the Florida and one or two more equally fast steamers, could do all the havoc necessary in the same line of business on the coast of Spain, it would undoubtedly be more advantageous to let privateering alone. Some of the owners of cattle-boats plying under the Spanish flag between this island and Mexico have already inquired as to what steps it was necessary to take in order to place their vessels under the German flag. This seems to indicate a fear that they may be captured by that navy called a useless and paper force by the Spanish press.

QUASIMODO.

AID FOR CAPT. FRY'S WIDOW.

A CONTRIBUTION OF $500 PAID TO HER YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A private telegram from New-Orleans says that Gov. Kellogg yesterday received through the editors of the St. Louis *Globe* a draft for $500, for Mrs. Fry, widow of Capt. Fry, of the Virginius, which was paid to her to-day.

NAVAL MOVEMENT.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK AT THE LEAGUE ISLAND STATION—RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Work at the League Island Naval Station is progressing with unremitting activity. The double-turreted monitor Puritan, one of the most effective of the American iron-clads, has been hauled out from the "back channel," and brought to the island front, preparatory to being taken to the navy-yard. All the coal has been taken out of her, and as soon as orders are received she will go to the navy-yard. The monitor Yasoo, double turret, has also been unmoored, and awaits orders for removal to the yard. The other monitors, the Algoma, Cohoes, Koka, Modoc, Napa, Suncook, Nausett, Otsego, Minnetonka, Niobe, and Catskill have all been placed in serviceable order, and can be removed as soon as orders are received. The Modoc, Napa, and Minnetoka are fitted up for torpedo-boats, and are very powerful naval machines. Capt. E. Hooker, executive officer at the island, whose head-quarters are on the old sloop-of-war St. Louis, says that the vessels now here are in a better condition than those at any other naval station. The Catskill is in such excellent condition that she can leave on a day's notice. A large number of heavy guns are lying on the Delaware front, intended for the monitors and other war vessels stationed in various parts of the country. The force of workmen repairing and overhauling the monitors has been increased.

The work on the Nantucket is being vigorously pushed at W. P. Cramp & Sons' ship-yard, Kensington, and she will be ready to join the squadron at Key West soon. Great exertions are exhibited on the part of Major Fields, United States Marine Corps, and his assistants stationed at the various depots in the city, in procuring men for the service. Much care is taken in the selection of those who present themselves for enlistment.

THE MANHATTAN SAILS FOR KEY WEST.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 11.—The United States steamer Powhatan, with the monitor Manhattan in tow, passed the fort at 4 o'clock P. M., en route for Key West.

ASSIGNMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Midshipman Thomas S. Plunkett and Henry McCala, and Paymaster F. T. Gillett have been ordered to recruiting duty at Chicago. Assistant Paymaster S. Reed Calhoun has been detached from the Saugus, and ordered to settle accounts.

AT THE CUBAN JUNTA.

Judging from the conversation of those who frequented the head-quarters of the Junta yesterday, the Cuban leaders have abandoned all expectation that the Virginius affair will eventuate in a war between Spain and the United States. All they hope now is that the United States Government will recognize the belligerency of the Cuban revolutionists. A petition was received from several Cuban organizations in North Carolina, the members of whom, to a great part, are exiles, owing to their connection with the Masonic order in Havana. The document, which is emblazoned with the emblems of the order and blue ribbon, prays that the Government will speedily come to the rescue of the remaining Cubans, ere they are slaughtered by recognizing the belligerency of the patriots. The petition will be read to-night at the mass-meeting of the Cubans and friends of humanity, to be held at the Cooper Institute.

A communication from Havana, dated Dec. 7, 1873, received yesterday by a member of Amigos de Cuba, states that on the 27th ult. a delegation of negro slaves attended at the residence of Minister Soler, and presented the following memorial on behalf of half a million of slaves:

> *To His Excellency Minister Soler De Ultramar:*
>
> As the representative of the Spanish national sovereignty, we have the honor, in the name of all the negro slaves of this island, to salute your Excellency, and to offer you a hearty greeting. As a most God-fearing man and a humanitarian, we have anxiously looked for your arrival here as the representative of the Democratic and Federal Republic. We know that you are invested with authority to settle all questions in this island, and we now present to you this petition, asking you in the name of humanity to deliver us from bondage. We thought on your arrival here the question would have been the first to be taken into consideration—to break the chains that have been worn so long by our oppressed and much-to-be-pitied race. Your Excellency, we still remember the great service we have rendered, and though still willing to render any service necessary for the benefit of the country, we wish to tell you that we have been torn from our fathers and mothers, wives and children, and all other interests, besides being outraged. For many years we have given our service, humbly and obediently. Permit us to ask your protection, as your benign countenance gives us hope. Snatch us from the position which has so long darkened our existence, and dispel the dark clouds that still darken our fate. Wash from this land the deep stains that have disgraced the Spanish nation among all the civilized nations of the world. We believe that your Excellency will do something on our behalf, and for the fame and glory of Spain; then shall we, as a free people, exclaim, Viva España! viva Cuba Española, and viva Minister De Ultramar.

Minister De Ultramar, in reply to the delegation, said:

> "I am well aware of your state and the reasons that animate you in this petition. I assure you that my first mission to this country is to destroy this barbarous institution you complain of, and which disgraces modern civilization. The Government has this matter under consideration, and implores you to have a little patience and confidence, and the matter will be shortly so arranged that neither you nor the country's welfare will suffer from the decision."

Among other matters mentioned in the letter from which the above is taken, is a report to the effect that Major Gen. Garcia, with a number of his men, attired in the uniform of the First Rey Battalion, which he obtained from prisoners, and with the assistance of a trumpeter, who deserted from the same regiment, attacked a fortified position of the Spaniards, and without firing a shot captured the fort, and made every one prisoner. It was further stated that Garcia, with a column of 2,000 men, had an engagement with the Spanish troops, which lasted from 5 A. M. until 6 P. M., but with what result is not stated.

THE CUBAN MASS-MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The mass-meeting of the friends of Cuba announced to take place to-night at Cooper Institute, promises to be more successful than any hitheoto held. Major E. H. Kent, Secretary of the Executive Committee, has received a great number of letters from distinguished persons indorsing the objects of the meeting, and promising their support. Gov. Dix's letter is expected this morning. Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., wrote to the Secretary regretting that his health, age, and engagements will not permit his attending the meeting. Rev. Mr. Tyng, Jr., writes stating that he will attend, and promises to make an address. Rev. Dr. Talmage, Brooklyn, and Rev. Dr. Vidaner are also to speak, also Gen. Burnside, Judge Morgan, Ex-Mayor Hall, and Rev. G. Hepworth. Replies have been received from the following gentlemen, who expect to be present: Hon. Andrew Johnson, Hon. John W. Simons, Hon. Alexander Stephens, Hon. Peter Cooper, Hon. Stephen H. Johnson, Hon. Henry C. Banks, Hon. Samuel Jones, Hon. O. Ottendorfer, Hon. W. H. Evarts, S. B. Chittenden, W. E. Dodge, Smith Ely, Gen. H. Clay Preston, Christopher G. Fox, Josiah H. Drummond, Charles W. Moore, Gen. Charles Roonie, and several others.

OBITUARY.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

The late Mr. John Armstrong, of the firm of Matthew Armstrong & Sons, whose death has been recently announced, was for many years identified with the interests of the leather trade and other business enterprises in this City. Among the commercial community he was well and widely known for his high moral rectitude and strict integrity in all his dealings, while his many social virtues and generous disposition won the esteem of all with whom he was brought into contact in the daily intercourse of life. He was gifted with no ordinary abilities in the pursuit of his profession, but was so deeply imbued with the spirit of Christian benevolence that the firm which he so long and honorably represented has been always guided by motives of justice and forbearance in its business transactions, seeking its own prosperity more by advancing the interests of others than by taking advantage of their misfortunes. Mr. Armstrong was President of the Hudson County National Bank, Jersey City, and was prominently connected with several charitable institutions and other associations in this City. On the announcement of his death, which took place at his residence, in New-York, on the 30th of September, after a protracted illness, the Board of Directors of the Hudson County National Bank adopted resolutions, in which a high tribute of respect was paid to the intellectual attainments and persevering energy of their late President, who had contributed so much to advance the interests of the institution. The leading members of the leather trade in New-York also gave public expression to the high esteem in which he had been held during life as a useful, honorable, and upright citizen. Those who had been intimately associated with him in all the relations of private life were equally warm in the expression of their admiration for his high moral character and amiable disposition in social and domestic life. The Bucking Wool and Leather Company, and several other establishments, placed on record appropriate expressions of their sentiments in the loss sustained by the commercial community through the death of so worthy and valued a member of the mercantile profession. On the day of the funeral, which took place from the Church of All Souls on the 3d inst., the members of the leather trade closed their establishments and accompanied the remains to the cemetery in a body.

ERIE EMPLOYES—NO MONEY.

We understand that the employes of the Erie Railway Company are suffering much inconvenience from the non-payment of their salaries. The clerks at this end of the road have not received any money for six weeks, while the laborers are complaining that their wages accruing during the months of October and November have none of them been paid, and, what is worse, that there seems no prospect of their being paid. The loss to these men is serious, and they dare not protest. The company probably assumes that they can live upon credit, but that costs money. To withhold these men's salaries after the time they become due is very much the same to the men themselves as would be a deduction of twenty per cent. from their amounts. But the company has no right to make assumptions. The non-payment of wages is shameful and unwarrantable, and especially on the part of a company so prosperous and flourishing as Mr. Watson represented the Erie to be when he addressed the London stockholders. If there is so much money, why is it not forthcoming to pay for work and labor done?

THE BUTLER WILL CASE.

The Butler will case was again before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, when two witnesses were examined by the proponents of the will to show that the deceased, although of a nervous temperament, was of sound mind, and that they had never seen him intoxicated. The case was then adjourned.

THE ARCTIC WHALERS.

The Honolulu *Gazette* of Oct. 29 says: "The news from the Arctic fleet, received yesterday, shows the uncertainty and risk attending commercial ventures, especially whaling. Up to the middle of August the prospects for a good season were excellent. Early in September heavy gales set in, which continued till October, preventing the hardy fishermen from capturing the whales for which they had been patiently waiting. The disastrous result of this season's work will tend to prevent any new ventures in this business from this port, at least, and lead owners of ships to seek investments which are more certain to yield a fair return."

Baker's Chocolate.

A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

Make the Skin Soft and Transparent by producing a healthy action. Do not obstruct by powders or opaque washes. BURNETT'S KALLISTON is clean, fragrant, and harmless, and really beneficial to an inactive skin, differing from all other cosmetics.—*Advertisement.*

The dangerous wire spring trusses pierce the abdomen, causing death. The Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, never slips. Worn comfortably till rupture is permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

The "Elastic Truss," sold at Pomeroy's, No. 744 Broadway, for $3, is warranted to be the best made.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Colton makes tooth drawing a pleasure with laughing gas. Our only specialty.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

During the Process of Teething, Every mother should give her child MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, cures wind colic, and sure to regulate the bowels. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lundberg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

CAMERON—JOHNSON.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, at Harlem, by Rev. Mr. Clark, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Puritans, FREDERICK KENNETH CAMERON, Esq., of Hamilton, Ontario, to Miss GEORGIE GRISWOLD H. JOHNSON, daughter of Capt. H. W. Johnson.

POMEROY—KING.—In Paris, France, on Wednesday, 26th of November, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. I. B. Morgan, S. WYLLYS POMEROY, Jr., of Boston, to MAY J., third daughter of David King, M. D., of Newport, R. I.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1873, at New-Lots, Long Island, SAMUEL G., Jr., only child of Samuel G. and Emma A. Adams, aged 3 years and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Dec. 12, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Wm. H. Adams, New-Lots, Long Island. Carriages will be in waiting at the Howard House, East New-York, Long Island, at 12 o'clock M.

ADAMS.—On Wednesday, the 10th inst., EDWARD ADAMS, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral service at 1 o'clock on Sunday, the 14th inst., at the First Baptist Church, 5th st., corner South 5th, Brooklyn, E. D. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

BROWNELL.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1873, WILLIAM H. BROWNELL, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Bedford Lodge, No. 574, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 549 Lafayette av., on Friday, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Albany, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Chicago and Albany papers please copy.

The members of Bedford Lodge No. 574, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our late Bro. WILLIAM H. BROWNELL, from his late residence, No. 549 Lafayette av., on Friday, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

R. T. BUSH, M.

WM. H. DONNELL, Secretary.

CAMERON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, Mrs. MARY CAMERON, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 12th inst., from the residence of her son, Adam S. Cameron, No. 214 East 18th st., New-York. Services will be held at 9:45 o'clock. A funeral train will leave the Grand Central Depot for Woodlawn Cemetery at 12 o'clock.

GOODHUE.—At Brattleboro, Vt., on Friday morning, Dec. 5, LAURA BARNARD, wife of Wells Goodhue, aged 65 years.

HEERMANCE.—At Coxsackie, Dec. 9, W. V. B. HEERMANCE.

Funeral from his late residence on Friday at 2 P. M.

HULL.—Suddenly, 11th inst., CAROLINE C., widow of the late John C. Hull.

Further notice hereafter.

MONTAGUT.—Lost at sea by the sinking of the Ville du Havre, on Nov. 22, CHARLES MONTAGUT, of Paris, France; JULIA, his wife, daughter of the late John De Ruyter, of this City, and LOUISE MADELEINE MONTAGUT, their daughter.

A requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of their souls at the Church of St. Vincent De Paul, 23d st., on Saturday morning, Dec. 13, at 9½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MARIOTTE.—On the 11th instant, after a brief illness, FRANK C. MARIOTTE, in the 34th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 106 East 60th st., on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MEAD.—In Newark, N. J., 10th inst., at the residence of her son, States O. Mead, Mrs. ELIZA, widow of the late Benjamin Mead, aged 87 years.

Funeral services will be held Friday, the 12th, at No. 31 Parkhurst st., at 2 P. M.

McKEAN.—Dec. 10, 1873, at the residence of R. Foulds, Passaic, N. J., Rev. I. A. McKEAN, suddenly.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROBERTS.—At the residence of his son, No. 96 East 10th st., on Dec. 9, 1873, Dr. WILLIAM C. ROBERTS, Vice President of the New-York Academy of Medicine, aged 64 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Fellows of the Academy, and members of the profession generally are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mark's Church, corner 2d av. and 10th st., on Friday, 12th inst., at 10:30 A. M., without further notice. The remains will be removed to Flushing, Long Island, for interment.

Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine are requested to assemble in the lecture-room of St. Mark's Church, corner 2d av. and 10th st., on Friday, Dec. 12, at 10 A. M., preparatory to attending the funeral of their late Vice President, WILLIAM C. ROBERTS, M. D.

AUSTIN FLINT, M. D., President.

W. T. WHITE, M. D., Secretary.

ROCK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, VIRGINIA L., daughter of James H. Croney and wife of Matthew Rock, aged 29 years and 18 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 355 West 15th st., on Saturday, 13th inst., at 1 P. M.

THORN.—On Thursday, Dec. 11, PHEBE, widow of the late Nathaniel T. Thorn.

Services on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Abraham Mead, No. 8 West 53d st. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice. Remains will be taken to Orange County for interment.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

VAN NEST.—Wednesday evening, of pneumonia, CATHARINE VAN NEST, daughter of the late Abraham Van Nest.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 144 West 49th st.

WALSH.—On Thursday, Dec. 11, JOSEPHINE, wife of Joseph M. Walsh, aged 24 years and 5 months.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 90 7th st., Hoboken, on Saturday, Dec. 13, at 1 P. M.

WESSON.—In the City of Mexico, on the 21st ult., CHARLES H. WESSON, son of the late David Wesson, of Brooklyn.

Funeral services on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Grace Church, corner of Hicks st. and Grace Court, Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATURE'S ONLY SPECIFIC.—BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER—Additional testimonial letters:

TORONTO, June 30, 1873.

I feel it my imperative duty to subscribe my testimony to its great virtue in diabetes.

My brother, a resident of Indiana, was for several years a victim of that dread malady. His thirst was intense, and he wasted to a skeleton. He sent me word that he was rapidly sinking, and wished to see me. I found him so low that I concluded to remove him to my home, as we thought, to die. The doctors pronounced him incurable, and said he could not live many days. On reaching home I heard of the Bethesda Water, through the Archdeacon Fuller, who kindly supplied me with a gallon for his immediate use, and subsequently with several. Before completing the first gallon he was greatly relieved, and in less than three months was able to walk a distance of over two miles, and is now able to follow his vocation. WILLIAM BINNIE.

TORONTO, July 3.

In answer to your request that I should give you some statement of the benefit I derived from the Bethesda Mineral Water, I gladly do so:

About nine months ago I was so ill with Bright's Disease, my physician thought it his duty to inform me that I had better prepare for the worst. A kind friend, who had derived great benefit from the Water, hearing of my illness, sent me some, advising me to try it, which I did, with the consent of my physician. The second day I felt better, and continued to improve, and at once asked you to get some for me, which you kindly did. I consider that I am indebted to you for the relief from this dreadful disease, and have advised many to go to you and be benefited, as I have done. I am now in better health, and am stronger than I have been for many years. Yours truly, W. A. BALDWIN.

Dr. A. H. HEATH is fully justified in assuring the most hopeless a permanent restoration. Office and depot, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

DENTISTRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CHEAPER and better than any other establishment in the City. Call and see. Extracting under gas at half the usual price. Dr. WAIT & SON, corner 23d st. and 4th av.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

A bitter Winter has come to the poor children of New-York. Thousands are driven out of work by the stoppage of manufactures and the business troubles. Thousands of others find their crust of bread scantier at home, and the little help given them by their poor parents, made less by sudden poverty. These little children of the poor, shivering in their rags, half starved, and barefooted often in the Winter's snow, throng to our industrial schools and lodging-houses.

Some, before they have found out our pleasant shelters, sleep in boxes and under stairways, through the sharp Winter nights.

The Children's Aid Society wish to make this season of "Good Will" bring happiness and good cheer to the thousands of these needy children of poverty. They desire—if the benevolent furnish the means—to provide a good Christmas dinner, or pleasant festival, for the thousands of children in their schools and lodging-houses.

They wish to distribute many hundreds of pairs of shoes and articles of clothing among them. And, above all, they want to send the homeless child to a good home in the West.

Fifty dollars will provide three homeless children with a home.

One hundred dollars will furnish one hundred poor children with warm dinners for a month.

One hundred dollars will put shoes on seventy-five bare-footed children.

Who, among those whom Providence has blessed with means, will aid to give a Happy Christmas to these poor little ones?

It is earnestly asked that the children of Sunday-schools and day schools would remember these little ones who have no home or friends.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary,

Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York.

Gifts of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York, or will be called for if the address be forwarded.

Donations of money may be inclosed to either of the undersigned. If they are in checks or Post Office orders, they can be made payable to the order of J. E. Williams, Treasurer.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President,
No. 100 Wall st.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway.
C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
No. 19 East 4th st., New-York.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were, during the past year, in our five lodging-houses, 11,503 different boys and girls, and 145,000 lodgings, and 172,453 meals were supplied. In the twenty-one day and fifteen industrial evening schools were 9,584 children, who were taught and partly fed and clothed; 3,701 were sent to good homes, mainly in the West. Total number under charge of the society during the year, 24,788. There have been 5,115 orphans in the lodging-houses, and 1,366 were provided with homes.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe ending SATURDAY, Dec. 13, will close at this office on TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 9 A. M. and 12 M.

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POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at No. 20 St. Mark's place, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.

ROBERT B. BOYD, President.

THOS. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at headquarters, No. 457 4th av., THIS (Friday) EVENING Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock.

ALBON P. MAN, President.

JOSEPH C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

The Executive Committee will meet at 7:30 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1873.

The receipts of the different kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	257
Broom-corn, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,378
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	200
Meal, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	47
Meal, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,453
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs.	156
Beans, bbls.	346	Starch, pkgs.	650
Hemp, bales	6	Tea, pkgs.	2,396
Hops, bales	91	Tobacco, hhds.	47
Hides, No.	428	Tobacco, pkgs.	18
Hides, bbls.	2	Wool, bales	28
Moss, bales	20	Whisky, bbls.	320

The export clearance hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Sidonian, for Glasgow—1,061 bxs. Bacon, 5 cases Shovels, 16,856 bushels Wheat, 173 hhds. Syrup, 161 bags Waste, 4,020 Staves, 1,400 bbls. Flour, 1,200 tcs. Lard.

By the steamer Iowa, for Glasgow—41,368 bushels Wheat, 1,920 bbls. Flour, 13 casks Foots, 458 bxs. Meats, 25 casks Oxide of Zinc, 120 bbls. Apples, 1,307 bxs. Bacon, 25 tcs. Beef, 2,300 tcs. Lard, 20 hhds. Tallow.

By the bark M. Luther, for Dublin—19,375 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Victoria, for Bremen—2,413 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Belgium, for London—150 tcs. Beef, 50 bbls. Pork, 15 tcs. Tongues, 150 bbls. Lard-oil, 2,348 bbls. Flour, 22,858 bushels Wheat, 7,200 Staves.

By the bark P. Scheaffino, for Cork and orders—26,396 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Alma, for Cork and orders—35,650 bushels Corn.

By the brig Annie, for Liverpool—1,730 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Tacora, for Lisbon—6,000 Staves, 31 bxs. Drugs, 100 bxs. Extracts, 1,316 cases Tobacco.

BEESWAX—Has been comparatively quiet since our last, within the range of 29c.@30½c. for Yellow.

COCOA—Has been in limited demand, yet quoted steady, with Maracaibo at 28c.@30c.; Caracas at 13c.@15c.; Para and Grenada at 10c.@11c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet, but stiffly held; 2,600 bags by the Zingara sold on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was only 38,945 bags, and at the outports 34,229 bags, with 38,783 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been quiet, but firm; stock in first hands confined to 3,462 bags Maracaibo, and 768 bags Costa Rica. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 2,881 bags Maracaibo, ex Dreadnot and Rocket, sold at 24½c.@25½c.; 1,500 bags Ceylon, ex Magdala, sold before arrival on private terms; 962 bags Savanilla, 125 bags Java, and 200 bags Porto Rico, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 880 bags San Domingo shipped to Europe by first hands. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 21¼c.@22c.; fair, 23c.@23¼c.; good, 24c.@24¼c.; prime, 24¾c.@25c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 22½c.@26c., gold; Java, 29½c.@31½c.; Maracaibo, 24½c.@26c.; Laguayra, 24c.@25c.; San Domingo, 19½c.@19¾c., gold.

CORDAGE—Has been quoted a shade lower, with a moderate demand noted. Messrs. Wm. Wall's Sons now quote thus: Manilla Cordage, sizes above 12-thread, 17c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, ¼ inch and 5-16 inch diameter, 18c.; do., 12-thread, ⅜ inch diameter, 17½c.; do. Hay Rope, 17½c.; do. Cordage, Bolt Rope Yarns, 19c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 20c.; Tarred Manilla, 16½c.; Fine Tarred Manilla Lath Yarn, 18c.; Sisal Rope, sizes above 12-thread, 15c.; do. 6-thread and 9-thread, 16c.; do. 12-thread and Hay Rope, 15½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, sizes above 12-thread, 15c.; do. 6-thread and 9-thread, ¼ and 5-16 inch, 16c.; do., 12-thread, ⅜ inch, and Hay Rope, 15½c.; and Russia Bolt Rope, 17c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in more demand for early delivery, with prices quoted higher, the revised quotations showing an advance of ¼c. on Ordinary and Low Middling, ⅛c. on good Ordinary, 3-16c. on strict do. do., and ⅛c. on Middling and good Middling; sales, 2,112 bales, (of which 294 were to arrive,) including 300 bales to shippers, 1,403 bales to spinners, 3 bales to speculators, and 403 bales in transit. The dealings for forward delivery have been rather more extensive, and prices have been generally quoted 1-16c@⅛c. ⅌ ℔. higher, closing steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,000 bales, (of which 1,400 bales were on last evening, and 1,260 bales to-day,) with 2,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options, closing at 15½c.@15 17-32c.; January, 15 25-32c.; February, 16¼c.; March, 16 19-32c.; April, 16⅞c. The receipts at this port to-day were 7,532 bales, including 1821 bales from Norfolk, 2,932 bales from Savannah, 1,837 bales from Charleston, 320 bales from Baltimore, and 622 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 22,985 bales, and thus far this week, 146,216 bales, against 140,680 bales same time last week; and since Sept. 1, 1,312,896 bales, against 1,330,762 bales for the same time last year. Consolidated (five days)—Exports to Great Britain, 15,082 bales; exports to the Continent, 31,628 bales. Stock—In New-York, 61,096 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 548,653 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14	14
Good Ordinary	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15 7-16	15 7-16
Low Middling	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

EGGS—Have been in limited request, within the range of from 29c.@33c. for fair ordinary to very choice stock, the main dealings having been reported at 29c.@31c.; Limed selling in lots at 20c.@23c.

FISH—A fairly active demand has been noted for Dry Cod, Massachusetts Mackerel, and Box Herring at firm prices; otherwise trade has been slow. We quote: Dry Cod quoted at $5@$6 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $15@$26; No. 2 at $12@$13; No. 3 at $10 50@11 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 20c.@25c. for Scale, and 15c.@17c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A good demand prevails for shipping grades of State and Western Flour, partly for the West India markets, at rather firmer rates; offerings, in lines, quite moderate. In trade and family brands business has been comparatively tame within the previous range. The sales reported since our last have reached 14,750 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 70@$6 50, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$7 10, mainly $6 75@$6 85; very good to very fancy do. at $7 10@$8; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $6 50@$7 10, mainly at $6 65@$6 75; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 70@$7 15.

No. 2 Flour	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 70@ 6 50
Extra State	6 60@ 7 85
Extra City	6 60@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	7 85@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 70@ 7 15
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 70@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 75@11 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate request, chiefly in a jobbing way, at previous rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 975 bbls., in lots, at from $6 85@$8 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $8@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $6@$6 75 for inferior stock, ⅌ bbl....Oregon and California Flour continues inactive and nominal....Rye Flour has been scarce and in fair request at from $4 50@$6 for very poor fine to very choice superfine; sales 470 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been active and buoyant at from $3 65@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $4@$4 10, in full lots; $3 35@$3 85 for White do.; $3 80@$4 10 for Jersey; $4 for common, and $4 40 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 1,850 bbls., (part to arrive,) including 1,000 bbls. Brandywine, reported at $4 40 ⅌ bbl....Bag-meal, salable, in lots, at $1 45@$1 47½ for coarse; $1 50@$1 58 for Yellow, and $1 65@$1 70 for White, ⅌ 100 ℔s....Oat-meal at $6 50@$8 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour in rather more demand, within the range of from $3@$3 35 for State, and $3 40@$3 60 for Pennsylvania, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—A moderate demand has been noted, on a rather steadier basis as to values. Sales, 1,800 boxes Layer-Raisins at $2 35, and 50 casks Prunes at 11½c. ⅌ ℔.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been actively sought after, mostly for export, and with much lighter offerings. Prices have been again quoted stronger; strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, (boat loads,) has been in limited supply, and quoted fully 2c.@3c.@5c. ⅌ bushel higher, with $1 60 generally asked, and up to $1 59 reported bid for choice, afloat; some car stock has been placed at $1 57@$1 58. Strictly prime No. 1 Spring has also been scarce and wanted, but the advanced prices asked have been against free purchases. Winter Wheat has attracted more attention from shippers, as well as from millers, and has been quoted firm toward the close. Sales have been reported since our last of 159,000 bushels at $1 61 for good No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, $1 60 for Nos. 1 and 2 do., mixed, mostly No. 1 stock; $1 57@$1 58 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., car stock; $1 55 for Nos. 2 and 3 Milwaukee do., mixed; $1 58 for No. 1 North-west Spring, in store; $1 55 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 53@$1 54 for No. 2 Chicago; $1 50@$1 55 for Ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 67½ for good Amber Michigan, in store, for milling; $1 60 for fair ordinary Red Western, in store, for export; $1 56@$1 62 for Red do., car lots; $1 75@$1 85 for White Western; $1 75 for White Canada, in bond; $1 85@$1 90 for White Southern. A sale of 12,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, January delivery, at Philadelphia, was also reported at $1 52 ⅌ bushel; freight at 9s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....Corn has been in fair demand, and quoted a shade firmer toward the close, with stock afloat in more favor with purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 125,000 bushels at 78c.@79c. for sail Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 79c. for strictly prime samples; 77c. for new do., car lots; 77c.@77½c. for Mixed do., in store; 79c., in part, for Yellow Western....Rye has been firm but quiet; few desirable samples available; small lots of Jersey sold at $1 10 ⅌ bushel....Barley has been inactive within the previous range; small lots of two and four rowed State sold at $1 25@$1 52, the inside price for inferior mixed stock....Barley-malt has been quiet but quoted steady....Oats have been in very good demand and quoted dearer, closing buoyantly; offerings of prime samples limited. Sales have been reported of 87,000 bushels at 57½c.@58c. for Mixed Western, from cars and afloat; 57c. for do., in store; 58c.@59½c. for White do.; 57c.@58c. for ordinary White State; 56c. for Mixed do....Feed has attracted more attention within the range of $19@$26 ⅌ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in moderate demand since our last, with Calcutta Bags quoted nominally at 11c.@11½c.; Bagging at 9½c.; Domestic Cloth at 10½c.@11c. Sales, 1,000 rolls Domestic Cloth at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ ℔.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been quoted steady on a moderate demand; prime shipping Bale Hay quoted at $1 05@$1 10; retailing stock, $1 20@$1 50; fine Straw, 65c.@85c.; Oat, 75c.@85c.; Wheat, 60c.@70c., ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HARDWARE—Has been quoted steady, on, however, a very limited trade in most kinds of stock.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, sales were made of 500 bales at 1 15-16c., and 500 bales, March delivery, at 2c., currency; market otherwise quiet; prices unaltered.

HIDES—Have been firm and wanted; 1,200 Dry Galveston and 500 Wet-salted Texas sold on private terms.

MOLASSES—Has been less active, but held with firmness; sales, 67 hhds. and 15 tcs. Porto Rico at 33c., and 215 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 66c.@69c. ⅌ gallon. Stock estimated at 1,313 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,304 hhds. English Islands, 670 hhds. Cuba, and 2,000 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Cuba Clayed, 17c.@20c.; Muscovado Refining, 17c.@21c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@55c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 64c.@69c., for new.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in rather more request and held with more firmness; sales, 977 bbls. good Strained at $2 65@$2 70; 200 bbls. do., small pkgs., at $2 75; 250 bbls. do. and Low No. 2 at $2 72½ ⅌ 280 ℔s....Tar steady, but quiet; sales, 60 bbls. Wilmington at $3 25 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine in better demand, closing stronger; sales, 75 bbls. Merchantable at 40c.@40½c., closing at 40½c.@41c., and 100 bbls. New-York pkgs. at 41½c. ⅌ gallon. Stocks—72,456 bbls. Resin, 2,097 bbls. Tar, and 4,686 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

PETROLEUM—A more active inquiry has been noted for Crude, on the basis of 5¼c. for bulk lots, deliverable this or next month, but holders have been claiming higher prices, checking business; sales, 500 bbls. early delivery at 5½c. ⅌ gallon....Refined has been in moderate demand, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls. December delivery, at 14c.; and (rumored) 5,000 bbls. do. about same rate....Philadelphia quotations are 13⅜c. for early, and 13⅛c.@13⅜c. for January deliveries....Refined, in cases, in more request, and quoted at 19c.@20c.; sales, 10,600 cases at 19c....Naphtha, 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—A moderate inquiry has been noted for Pork for early delivery on the steady basis of $16 for new Western Mess, $14 50 for Western Prime Mess, uninspected; and $12 50 for Extra Prime; sales, 100 bbls. Western Mess, at the quoted rate. For forward delivery, a fair business has been reported at firm prices; sales, 1,500 bbls. Western Mess, February option, at $16; and 750 bbls. do. March, at $16@$16 10....Dressed Hogs in more demand, with City quoted at 6½c.@7c., and Western at 6c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔....Cut-meats have been in more request and prices have favored sellers. Sales have been reported of 50 bxs. Clear Bellies, 14 ℔s., at 10c.; 285 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, in lots, at 5⅝c.@5⅞c.; 500 pickled Hams, in bulk, 11 ℔s., at 10c.; 1,000 Smoked do. 11c., and 4,300 Pickled Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔....Bacon has been quoted a shade dearer, with an active inquiry noted. Sales for early delivery, 450 bxs. Short Clear, to arrive and from dock, at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; 150 bxs. Western Long Clear at 7⅜c., and 50 boxes City do. at 7½c. And for forward delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December and January options, at 7½c.; 2,500 bxs. do. do., February, at 7⅝c.; 750 bxs. Long Clear, January, at 7¼c.; 500 bxs. Short Clear, December, part at 7 11-16c., and 500 boxes do., February, at 8c....Lard has been in moderate demand for early delivery and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 280 tcs. Western Steam, fair to choice, at 8¼c.@8½c.; 350 tcs. City do. at 8¼c., and 150 tcs. No. 1 City at 7¾c.; with Refined, in lots, at 8½c.@8⅞c. For forward delivery an active demand has been noted at buoyant prices; sales, 2,050 tcs. Western Steam, December options, at 8⅜c.@8 7-16c.; 1,750 tcs. do., February, at 8⅞c.; and 1,500 tcs. do., March, at 9⅛c., closing with December options at 8 7-16c.@8½c.; January, at 8⅝c.@8 11-16c.; February, at 8⅞c.; and March, 9⅛c., ⅌ ℔....Beef has been in good demand, especially barreled stock, at firm rates, with sales reported of 550 bbls. within our range. We quote Beef at $8 50@$11 for Plain Mess, $12@$13 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl.; $19@$21 for Prime Mess, $24@$26 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams in fair demand at $22@$24 50; sales, 150 bbls....Butter is attracting rather more attention, and prices of the better grades are quoted generally quite firm. Supplies are not offered with much urgency. We quote the range from 24c.@38c. for fair to strictly choice State and near-by product; at 38c.@40c. for strictly choice to fancy lots, (including pails,) and 17c.@32c. for the range of Western, including rolls at 21c.@30c....Cheese has been moderately active, with the main call for the better grades for home trade purposes, at firm prices. State Factory, poor to choice, quoted at from 9c.@14c., chiefly at 13c.@13¾c., for good to fine; 14c. for choice, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 9c.@13c.; Western product at 9c.@13c. for fair to choice Factory; 3c.@9c. for Skimmed Stock, ⅌ ℔.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ⅌ ℔. higher.

RICE—Has been in more request and held more firmly, with Carolina quoted at from $7 50@$8 25 for fair to prime; Patna, $6 50@$7 25, and Rangoon at $6 50@$6 75, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock of Rangoon, 10,400 bags.

SALTPETRE—Has been in slack demand, with Crude quoted at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

SPICES—A fair inquiry has been noted, chiefly in a jobbing way, with Mace quoted at $1 28@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 02½; Cassia at 25c.; Cloves at 34c.@35c.; East India Pepper at 22½c.; White Pepper, 31½c.@32½c.; Pimento at 10¾c.@11c.; Ginger at 11⅞c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet and depressed. The demand has been very limited at the moment, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to values, the offerings having been on the increase. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,055 hhds., including 475 hhds. about strict fair refining Cuba at 7½c.; 60 hhds. grocery Demerara (last evening) on private terms, and 550 hhds. Melado (part late yesterday) at 5½c. ⅌ ℔. We now quote: Fair Refining Cuba weak, 7⅜c.@7½c.; good do., 7⅝c.@7¾c.; prime do., 7¾c.@7⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 7⅞c.@8⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¼c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8¾c.; Manila, bags, 6⅝c.@7½c. Refined Sugars have been in slack request, with Hard quoted at 10⅜c.@10½c.; A's at 9⅜c.@9¾c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9¼c. ⅌ ℔. The movements in raw Sugars since Dec. 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Dec. 1, 1873	55,575	32,550	311,427	4,863
Receipts since Dec. 1	7,168	5,223	9,800	....
Total	62,743	37,773	321,227	4,863
Sales since Dec. 1	10,302	6,852	5,300	493
Stock, Dec. 11, 1873	52,441	30,921	315,927	4,270
Stock, Dec. 12, 1872	19,781	48,653	62,765	91

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been held quite firmly, but has been less active; sales, 144,000 ℔s. at 7 7-16c.@7½c. Of Stearine, 100 tcs. Western sold at 8⅛c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Green sold to the extent of 2,000 half chests, on private terms. Other kinds quiet. Prices unchanged.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 300 bbls., in lots, at 96c. ⅌ gallon, showing a further advance.

FREIGHTS—Rates were quoted somewhat firmer, with room on berth and suitable tonnage offered rather less freely. The demand for prompt accommodation has been fair, chiefly from Grain, Petroleum, and Flour shippers....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Wheat 11¼d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 1,700 bxs. Bacon at 60s. ⅌ ton, and 100 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ⅌ ℔. Also a German bark, 538 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters Grain at 7s. 7½d. ⅌ quarter....For London, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Oil-cake at 4s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl.; 7,000 Staves on private terms; and, by steam, 500 bxs. Cheese at 65s.; 30 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 52s. 6d. Also, a ship, 865 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 tcs. Lard (through freight) at 62s. 6d.; 200 boxes Bacon at 62s. 6d.; 125 bbls. Apples and 4,000 Staves, on private terms....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 428 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Naphtha, at 7s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 487 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters Grain, at 8s. 1½d.; a British brig, 286 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters do., at 8s. 3d. ⅌ quarter; also, a ship, 994 tons, and two barks, 682 and 466 tons, with Wheat reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1¼c. ⅌ ℔....For Antwerp, by sail, 250 tcs. Lard on private terms. And a British bark, 882 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; and a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1½c. ⅌ ℔....For the Continent, a British bark (to arrive) with about 4,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For Bremen, a German ship, 844 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 sides Leather at 1¼c. ⅌ ℔....For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig, 274 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 7s., with privilege of Adriatic, at 8s. ⅌ bbl....The British ship Competitor, 690 tons, (of Hong Kong,) built at Medford, Mass., in 1853, now at Philadelphia, has been sold at about $25,000, to be transferred to the German flag....The Galley of Lorne, steam-ship, (recently arrived,) had an aggregate cargo of 43,554 pkgs. of Teas, equal to 3,247 tons measurement. The freight charge on the cargo was £16,205 19s. 6d.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—Cotton active and firm; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 7,185 bales; gross, 8,119 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,213 bales; to the Continent, 2,513 bales; to France, 2,163 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 6,200 bales; stock, 181,314 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 11.—Cotton firm; light offerings; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 1,988 bales; exports coastwise, 1,026 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; last evening, 1,500 bales; stock, 43,672 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 11.—Cotton firm; general demand; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 2,800 bales; exports coastwise, 310 bales; sales, 4,300 bales; stock, 60,854 bales.

Yesterday the exports to the Continent should have been exports to Great Britain, 996 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 11.—Cotton strong; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 2,225 bales; exports coastwise, 2,220 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 53,249 bales.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 26 cars reported to arrive, were 493 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,103 head, or 359 cars, against 271 cars for the same time last week. The market was dull for want of stock to operate with. Prices are about ⅛c. off on all grades from Tuesday's rates. The yards are bare of stock; sales of 105 head Indiana steers, ranging from 1,350 ℔s. to 1,433 ℔s., at $5@$5 75; 39 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,075 ℔s., at $4 65; 49 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,044 ℔s. to 1,440 ℔s. at $5 10@$6; 18 Ohio Steers, averaging 1,177 ℔s., at $4 50. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,800 head, against 13,600 head for the same time last week. The market closed firm at $5 25@$6 for Canada Sheep; sales of 300 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 85 ℔s. to 96 ℔s., at $4 75@$4 87½; 100 head State Sheep, averaging 86½ ℔s., at $5 50; 250 head Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 96 ℔s. to 123 ℔s., at $5 80@$6. All offerings were disposed of. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 4,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 25,200 head, against 27,200 head for the same time last week. The market was dull at ⅛c.@¼c. decline from yesterday's rates, buyers holding off for still more concessions; sales of desirable Hogs, ranging from 180 ℔s. to 300 ℔s., at $4 25@$5.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Thursday, Dec. 11,) A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Patrick H. Jones, Esq., Referee, sold a new first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, with lot 18 by 80, situate on East Seventy-third street, at the north-west corner of Madison avenue, for $10,000 over and above mortgage, with interest amounting to $30,400, making the total sum realized for the property $40,400; the purchaser was John Roth. The same firm also sold, by order of the Surrogate of Kings County, under the direction of James W. Blatchford, Administrator, the three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 103.3, No. 119 East Twelfth street, north side, 240 feet west of Third avenue, for, including incumbrances, $18,715; the purchaser being Dr. Michael Hogan. No other sales were effected, the remaining auctions of the day being postponed as follows: Sale by James M. Miller of the bank building and lot on Bleecker street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue, adjourned to the 26th inst. Sale by Hugh N. Camp of the house and lot No. 260 West Thirty-ninth street, east of Eighth avenue, adjourned to the 23d inst., and sale by Joseph McGuire of a house and lot, West Fifty-seventh street, west of Ninth avenue, adjourned for one week.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's auctions, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East Tenth street, north side, 94 feet west of Avenue A; lot 25 by 98.9. Also, a similar sale, Wm. J. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, south side, 140 feet east of Second avenue; lot 20 by 100.11.

By Nicholas R. Conner, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. H. Hart, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on Thompson street, west side, 200 feet north of Spring street; lot 25 by 100.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house with lease of lot, No. 239 Elizabeth street, west side, 196.8 feet south of Houston street; lot 18.9 by 88 by 18.11 by 86.4. Term of lease sixteen years with renewal; ground rent $300 per annum.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, DEC. 11.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, East 73d st., n. w. corner of Madison av., lot 18x80	$40,400
1 three-story brick house and lot, No. 119 East 12th st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 20x103.3	18,715

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.

Broadway, s. w. corner of 26th st., 94.8x92.11x10.4 thence w. 50x98.9 to 26th st. thence 109.1 to beginning	$375,000
Broadway, No. 733, w. s., 34 ft. n. of Waverley place, 27x100	50,000
Broome st., n. e. corner of Cannon st., 25x75	9,500
Broome st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Cannon st., 25x75	7,000
Commerce st., n. s., 14.10x37.6; Barrow st., s. s., 10.11x37.6; Commerce st., n. s., 25x37.6; Barrow st., s. s., 25x37.6, ¼ part	500
Forsyth st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Grand st., 25x100	100
Same property	300
Lispenard st., s. s., 25x94	22,000
33d st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x74.1	10,000
34th st., n. s., 76 ft. w. of 2d av., 24x98.9	20,000
46th st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th av., 17.6x100.5	10,000
46th st., s. s., 460 ft. e. of 8th av., 17.10x100.5	10,500
46th st., s. s., 477.10 ft. e. of 8th av., 17.10x100.5	11,000
55th st., s. w. corner of Madison av., 20.6x80	55,000
55th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., 12.6x100.5	12,500
60th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st av., 100x100.5	24,000
East half of Old Bloomingdale road, from centre line of 75th st. to centre line of 76th st.	Nom.
Lexington av., e. s., 74.1 ft. s. of 26th st., 24.8x100	29,500
Lexington av., e. s., 39.6 ft. n. of 31st., 19.6x85.5	18,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 16.8 FEET FRONT, IN 38TH-ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

A.—NEW FIRST-CLASS CHEAP HOUSES.—No. 15 East 66th st., No. 18 East 57th st., Nos. 20, 22, and 45 West 56th st.; No. 1 East 53d st., Nos. 22 and 31 West 52d st., No. 7 East 48th st., No. 13 East 41st st.; 5th av., Nos. 520, 533, 584, 624, 781, 783.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FIFTH AND 8TH AVS., FACING CENTRAL Park; 5th av., corner 91st st., five lots; 8th av., corner 102d st., four lots. Both parcels extra cheap.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES.—Stores Nos. 5 and 6, Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. JOHN BERRY, No. 73 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

I WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR MODERN house in New-York a perfect gem of a house in Rye, Westchester County, forty minutes from 42d st.; complete in every respect; ample grounds; price $18,000; difference cash, if required. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS THIRD and fourth lofts of the building corner Broadway and Bond st., 80x130 feet; suitable for the jewelry business, &c., &c. and will be ready for occupancy on or before May 1, 1874. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, NO. 42 UNIVERSITY place, for business or private purposes; also, rooms on top floor. W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, WITH STORE FRONT, No. 11 Clinton place (8th st.)
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES AND STUDIOS, with pure north light, in building No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place. W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor Place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER County, a desirable corner residence, containing eleven rooms; plot, 210x100; stable and chicken yard, fine strawberry, grapery, and garden beautifully located; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of Mr. JOHN C. RANKIN, Agent, Mount Vernon; or of J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,
ARION PIANO, FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, &c.,
ON FRIDAY, DEC. 12, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK,
AT NO. 114 WEST 26TH ST.

PARLORS CONTAIN—Rosewood suites in plush, fine solid rosewood centre-tables, étagère, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, cornices, draperies, fine oil paintings, rosewood 7¼ octave Arion piano-forte, velvet carpets, &c., &c.

CHAMBERS CONTAIN—Superb and massively-carved solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, dressing-cases, armoire-à-glace, wash-stands, commodes, fine hair and spring mattresses, beds, bedding, sofas, lounges, easy-chairs, lace curtains, lambrequins, clocks, vases, English Brussels and velvet carpets, mirrors, &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM—Brussels carpets, fine walnut buffet, extension tables, dining chairs, lounge, china, glassware, &c., together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RAILROAD BONDS BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1873,
At 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of the Board of Directors:

$500,000 International Railroad Company, 8 per Cent. Convertible Bonds, indorsed by the Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company; interest February and August, $1,000 each.

$500,000 Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company 8 per Cent. Convertible Bonds, indorsed by the International Railroad Company; interest February and August, $1,000 each.

A statement of the present condition and future prospects of the Company can be obtained at their office, No. 52 Wall st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The American National Bank of New-York hereby gives notice that it will sell at public auction, through Albert H. Nicolay & Co., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

Thirty First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the Lake Superior Ship-canal, Railroad and Iron Company, of $1,000 each.

Twenty-eight Second Mortgage Bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-canal Company, of $1,000 each.

Heretofore hypothecated with said bank by Charles Calendar, as security for a loan.

ROBERT SHERRARD, Jr., President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1873.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, on Dec. 16, 1873, at 12 M., by HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern:

Seventeen First Mortgage Bonds of the Ridgefield Park Railroad Company of $1,000 each; and

Six of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockland Central Railroad Company of 1,000 each.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, on Dec. 16, 1873, at 12 M., by HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern:

Seventeen First Mortgage Bonds of the Ridgefield Park Railroad Company of $1,000 each; and

Six of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockland Central Railroad Company of $1,000 each.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (FRIday,) Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, within their store: French carton Figs, new Naples Walnuts and Filberts, Raisins, eighth boxes, French Walnuts, Malaga Lemons, and English Citron, Almeria Grapes.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

$1 50.—THE NURSERY.

A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers. Superbly Illustrated. ☞ Send stamp for a sample number. *Now is the time to subscribe.* JOHN L. SHOREY, No. 36 Bromfield st., Boston.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 29 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1873.

THE FIRM OF D. P. MORGAN & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by the retirement of Mr. BIRNEY FELLOWES.

Mr. FELLOWES DAVIS is admitted as a partner, and the business will be continued as heretofore under the firm name of D. P. MORGAN & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 Per Cent.
WATER LOAN BONDS.
CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16, and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH,

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,
Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to
BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.
Particular attention paid to the investment of
ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,
AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
Buy and sell upon commission
GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,
and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall street, New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS, and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS on LONDON BANKING ASSOCIATION and GERMAN BANK OF LONDON.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

BONDS WANTED

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO 6 per cent. gold First Bonds.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota 7 per cent. gold First Bonds.
New-York and Oswego, New-Jersey and Montclair.
Midland First Bonds.
West Wisconsin First Mortgage 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds.
Logansport, Crawfordsville, and South-western First Bonds.
South-side Railroad of Long Island First Bonds.
St. Joseph and Denver City First Bonds.
New-York City Railroad Bonds.
New-York City Gas Stocks.
Brooklyn City Railroad Bonds.
Brooklyn City Gas Stocks.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,
Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

DAVIDSON & JONES,
BANKERS,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,
Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MUTUAL GAS STOCK
bought and sold by
W. C. NOYES,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

TO THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Brady's Bend Iron Company.—A meeting of the holders of first and second mortgage bonds of the Brady's Bend Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 M., at the office of Messrs. J. & S. Ferguson, No. 35 Pine st.
S. G. WHEELER, Jr.,
JOHN DAY FERGUSON,
Trustees of the First and Second Mortgages.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6, 1873.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE KANSAS Pacific Railway Company, Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, and Leavenworth Branch, are requested to send their addresses to me, giving a description of the bond or bonds held by them, and how many, so that any information issued by the Company may be duly mailed to them.
C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

$60,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, or will buy first mortgages on good New-York City property. Address MORTGAGE, Post Office Box No. 181, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall st., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

FOR SALE
Northern Pacific 7 3-10 Per Cent.
GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Immediate Delivery,
IN LOTS TO SUIT.
H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of January. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON THE capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 20, 1873, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 3, 1874.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 31 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

INTEREST FOR SIX MONTHS TO 1ST JANuary next, on the Seven per Cent. Certificates of this Company will be paid at this office on the 2d proximo. The transfer-books for said certificates to be closed after the 15th inst. and until the 5th proximo.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY HAS declared a dividend of Thirty per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst., to all depositors and holders of certified checks or certificates of deposits who are not indebted to the bank either as drawers or indorsers.
ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 8th day of January, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Letter Balances for the use of the Post Offices in the United States for one year from and after the 1st day of February, 1874, of the following description, namely:

First. Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed that 1,000 will be wanted.

Second. Balances of the same capacity, graduated by the metric or gramme system. Of this class 100 may be required.

Third. Balances capable of weighing four pounds, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated to half ounces. Of this class it is supposed that 200 will be wanted.

Perfect accuracy, strength, and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.

Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each Balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation, and delivered free of all expense, to the blank agency, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered, as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster General.

Awards will be made for each article separately if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

A bond, with two sufficient sureties, will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or any attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior in the opinion of the Postmaster General to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 8th day of January, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Wrapping Paper and Twine for the use of the Post Offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1874, the said articles to be delivered free of expense to the Department at the Blank Agency of the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:

12,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 20x25 inches in size, and to weigh twenty-two pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.

150 reams of Wrapping Paper, 26x40 inches in size, and to weigh fifty-five pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.

130,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, to be eight-ply, and to measure from 750 to 775 yards to the pound, of sufficient strength to sustain a weight of seventeen pounds, and to be put up in balls weighing about a half pound each, and so bound as not to become loose or tangled in transportation.

45,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, to be three-ply, and to measure from forty to forty-five yards to the pound, and to be put up in balls weighing from one to two pounds each, and so bound as not to become loose or tangled in transportation.

Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster General.

Awards will be made for each article separately if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

A bond with two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Wrapping Paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING REquired by the Board of Education for the year 1874, and for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the board, including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed, during said year, will be received at this office until the 16th day of December instant, at 3 P. M.

Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, and the necessary information obtained as to the time and manner of delivering supplies.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for delivering Supplies," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received if deemed essential for the public interest.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1874-5.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of January, 1874, for supplying ninety-nine thousand (99,000) gallons of the best quality Winter-strained pure Sperm, Colza, or Lard-oil, for the United States Light-house Service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had, after Nov. 30, on application to the Light-house Board; to the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New-York; the Light-house Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; and the Light-house Inspector at Detroit, Mich. JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

PROPOSALS FOR FIRE-ENGINES.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Head-quarters of the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon of Dec. 18, 1873, for building four self-acting chemical fire-engines.

For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE,
Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address
No. 68 West 37th st.

A FREE OFFICE TO GET SERVANTS, promptly, male or female, until suited; German, Welsh, Swedes, English, Scotch, &c.; Protestant or Catholic, at the large Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; good situations ready immediately.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and help with the washing. Can be seen from 9 to 11 A. M. at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, between 38th and 39th sts., 3d av. Call either Friday or Saturday.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very neat and orderly, and a first-class waitress; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A CHAMBER-MAID and waitress or chamber-maid and nurse; has good City references; wages not an object, but kind people; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 325 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—IS COMpetent for either; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, who is thoroughly competent; understands her duties well; is a first-class waitress, and very neat and tidy with her work; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands sacques and cloaks; will assist as nurse; good reference. Call at No. 222 West 27th st., Room No. 7.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid or waitress in a private boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 239 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid, and to assist in taking care of children. Call at No. 344 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant as chamber-maid to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 204 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR chamber-maid and washing. Call at No. 219 East 21st st., third floor, front room.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO English women; one is first-class cook or laundress; one is good chamber-maid, waitress, or general house-work; City or country; wages moderate; have best references. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN WOMAN, having excellent recommendations for capability, sobriety, honesty; is punctual and obliging; will go City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman, who is a superior cook and thorough washer and ironer, for moderate wages; City or country; has very best recommendations. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, game, and pastry; also good baker; can do the marketing if required; good City references. Address M. C., Box No. 92 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By a competent, neat, tidy, well-recommended Protestant young woman; also a first-class waitress and nurse; either of the above situations can fill with satisfaction and gains the confidence and good-will of her employers. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS, BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman, who understands her business well; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in best style; is also a good pastry cook; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A CAPITAL WOMAN AS COOK; CAN DO the cooking, washing, and ironing of a small family, or the general house-work; City reference; is respectful, sober, and obliging. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH WOMAN, capable of taking charge of the kitchen; is neat and orderly; is a very good cook, first-class baker, and long City recommendations; is agreeable and obliging. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; boning, larding, soups, dessets, &c.; excellent baker; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 10, between 29th and 30th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, respectable woman, who understands her duties in every branch; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK; WILL ASsist with washing; no objection to a boarding-house; understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 239 West 27th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 217 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; country preferred; good references. Call for two days at No. 239 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD, plain cook; City or country; five years' reference from last employers. Call or address No. 415 East 18th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; A GOOD cook, an excellent baker; first-class reference; willing to assist with the washing; willing to go to the country. Address No. 10 Clinton place, for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO HAS ALways had high wages; is equal to the times as to wages. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH-WOMAN, AS housekeeper or first-class cook in a private family or widower's family; best reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th st., third floor, back room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, with good reference; is a good family cook, and a good washer and ironer; is willing to make herself useful, and is obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, (Welsh,) for general house-work; has good reference; can cook, wash, and iron; wants a steady place more than high wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, NOT long in the City, to do house-work in a small private family. Apply at No. 161 West 41st st., between 7th av. and Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL, to do general house-work; good City reference. Apply at No. 747 3d av., rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ACTIVE PERSON TO do general house-work; is a good pastry cook. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 421 East 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant young woman, for City or country; has very best references; is a thorough cook, washer, and ironer; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMan for general work; has good reference; will go to the country, and does not mind a large family; will cook a good dinner or get an early breakfast; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 217 East 25th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, NOT long in the City, to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 161 West 41st st., between 7th av. and Broadway.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman, as kitchen-maid in a private family, or laundress in a boarding-house; reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th st., third floor, back room.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, who thoroughly understands cutting and fitting cloaks and dresses; is an experienced hair-dresser; can do up laces equal to new; can furnish good references. Call at 321 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or Fine Washer.—By a very competent and highly respectable young woman; superior laundress; French fluting; can do all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine washing in the best manner; very best five years' City testimonials from her last employer; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERT LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with chamber-work; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 126 West 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A very superior laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; is willing and obliging; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WITH reference; is a first-class laundress and chamber-maid; is thorough in her business, and willing to work for moderate wages; will go to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMber-maid.—By a neat-looking French girl; is an experienced nurse and fond of children; can cut and make all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do chamber-work. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A SUPERIOR ENGLISH WOMAN, competent of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or would wait upon an invalid lady; satisfactory references given. Apply at No. 333 13th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR PERSON AS nurse in a first-class family, or would go by the week or month as plain seamstress; recommendations first class. Address Nurse, Box No. 79 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, as child's nurse and seamstress, or to do up-stairs work and take care of growing children; best of City reference from last place. Call or address No. 425 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY AN ACTIVE, OBLIGING WOMAN AS nurse to grown children or an invalid, or to assist in any domestic work required; can be highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; best City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

NURSE.—A LADY HAVING NO FURTHER USE FOR a nurse is desirous to find her a good place; good references. Call at No. 70 5th av., corner 13th st., from 11 to 2.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of references. Call for two days at Mrs. Miller's, No. 663 7th av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMan, as nurse to a lady or an invalid; no objections to travel; physicians' reference. Apply at 647 8th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl; has two years' references. Apply at No. 20 Jane st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS FULLY COMpetent to take the entire charge of an infant; has best of City reference. Call on Thursday, from 12 to 4 o'clock, at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH GIRL; is fully competent and well recommended. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL TO mind children and make herself useful; has good reference; will go to the country if necessary. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—AS FIRST-CLASS NURSE FOR GROWING children, or to do chamber-work and mind growing children; best City reference. Apply at No. 317 East 54th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COMPEtent nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby, or wait on a lady; accustomed to the care of children. Call at No. 109 West 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN; would like a few engagements by the day or week; can alter and repair neatly; no objection to leave the City; terms moderate. Call at No. 236 West 20th st., near 8th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GERman woman as first-class seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; willing to assist in chamber-work; best reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS in a private family; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses and under-clothing; City or country; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 209 West 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS; work by the day; operates on several machines; understands dress-making. Call at No. 28 West 20th st., from 10 to 12.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSmaker; sews on the machine; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 68 West 37th st., the No. 405 Fifth avenue office.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class waitress; or as chamber-maid and to do washing; or waiting alone; good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 49th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. E. CHURCHILL.
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; is a careful City driver; strictly temperate; no objection to the country; cause of leaving, present employer going to Europe. Address G. G., Box No. 71 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of references from last places. Call or address for two days, George, No. 227 East 20th st.

COACHMAN.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITuation for her coachman who has been in her employ six years. Apply between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., at No. 667 5th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO procure a situation for his coachman, whose references will bear the strictest inquiry as to honesty, sobriety, and capability for the past twelve years. Call or address for two days W. W., present employer, No. 18 East 40th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS TEMperate man aged twenty-five years; can take care and drive horses, clean carriages and harness, milk, do gardening, tend door, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man as coachman or groom; can give best City reference. Inquire for D. N. of Wood Gibson, No. 793 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; reference last employer. Address N. S., No. 8 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—HAS FIVE YEARS' CITY REFERence. Call or address T. M., corner 54th st. and 4th av., in the grocery store.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT man as coachman, porter, or any other trusty work; will be thoroughly indorsed by his last employers, Messrs. E. B. Monroe or F. Marquand, No. 120 Broadway.

SERVANTS, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AGED eighteen years, who can take care of and drive horses, tend door, build fires, help wait at table; clean boots, sweep, &c.; good recommendations; wages low. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS THE CARE OF flowers and vegetables in all their branches; single; good references from last employer. Address J. O. R., Red Bank, N. J.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant man and wife; no children; man can take care of horses and cattle, drive, milk, do plain gardening, all branches of house-work, &c.; wife, house-work; is a good cook and laundress; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER, OR ASSISTANT WAITER, OR Useful Man.—Highly recommended by his last employer as being remarkably faithful, sober, honest, industrious, and diligent; would recommend him to any one wishing a good waiter; would do any work in or about the house; City or country. Call at 335 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN, as first-class waiter; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; CITY OR country; middle-aged; Protestant; Irish, a short time landed. Address J. P., No. 440 3d av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—IN THE HOSIERY AND GENTS' FURnishing business, wholesale or retail, a position as salesman by a young man who has ten years' experience, nine of which was with one firm; best reference given from last employer. Address Hosiery, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER; must be a Protestant, understanding his business thoroughly, and come well recommended.
R. F. WESTCOTT, No. 7 Park place, 10 A. M.

WANTED—A STEADY WOMAN AS NURSE AND seamstress; must understand Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call after 10 o'clock A. M., on Friday, at No. 204 West 14th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MUST BE A Protestant and well recommended; Swede, German, or English preferred. Apply before 2 P. M. at No. 279 Madison av., side door.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKkeeper; salary $800 per annum. Address T. R., Box No. 115 *Times* Office, with name and residence.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdress, (colored;) also a chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 234 West 44th st. from 9 till 2.

WANTED—AT NO 526 5TH AV., A THOROUGHLY reliable person as nursery governess; Italian preferred. Call on Friday and Saturday before 1 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN L. ROGERS, plaintiff, against ROBERT CENTER, individually; Robert Center, as Executor and Trustee of and under the last will and testament of Henry Center, late of the City of New-York, deceased; Margaret M. Center; Edward C. Center; Henry L. Center; Virginia W. Justh; Robert Center, Henry J. Schenck and Charles Crary, as Trustees of Virginia W. Justh; Emil Justh; Edward C. Justh; Nina Justh; Edith Justh; Elizabeth Mary Center; Martha Center; The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Edward C. Center, late of West Farms, deceased; and Robert Center, as Administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of said Edward C. Center, deceased, defendants. To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 1, 1873. EDGAR LOGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 58 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1873.
n21-law6wF EDGAR LOGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

FURNITURE.

T. G. Sellew.
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
BOOK-CASES, AND FANCY DESKS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square, pupils can attend at their own convenience, and receive individual instruction in waltzing, &c. See circulars. A reception dansante FRIDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 8.

DEC 1873

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Algeria, Wed'day, Dec. 10	Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
*Russia, Wedn'day, Dec. 17	Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20
*Java, Wednesday, Dec. 24	Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27
*China, Wednesday, Dec. 31	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3
Abyssinia, Wed'day, Jan. [illegible]	Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 10

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 11 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

LADY LYCETT, EVATT..........Wednesday, Dec. 10
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER..........Wednesday, Dec. 24
ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Wednesday, Jan. 14
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Dec. 27, 12 M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Jan. 10, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

Steerage, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
[illegible], No. 103 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Elysia..........Sat., Dec. 13	Trinacria..........Wed., Dec. 24
Caledonia..........Wed., Dec. 17	California..........Sat., Dec. 27
Anglia..........Sat., Dec. 20	Italia..........Wed., Dec. 31

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM

Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece, Sat. Dec. 13, 11 A. M. | Italy, Sat., Dec. 27, 11 A. M.
Spain, Sat., Dec. 20, 3 P. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, BRAGG..........Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates.

Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DAURE..........Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..........Saturday, Dec. 27
ST. LAURENT..........LACHESNEZ..........Saturday, Jan. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. GUARD..........Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. MOORE..........Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. [illegible]..........Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. [illegible]..........Jan. 7,
MINNESOTA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Jan. 14,
WISCONSIN, Capt. PRICE..........Jan. 21,

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL..........Dec. 19.
CORINTH..........Jan. 9.
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS..........Dec. 26.
ETNA..........Jan. 13.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Dec. 16.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Dec. 23.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Dec. 30.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Dec. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Dec. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Dec. 24
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Dec. 27
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Dec. 31

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.—MONDAY, Dec. 22, steam-ship ACAPULCO, Capt. A. G. GRAY, leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch the new and first-class iron steam-ship GRANADA, Capt. C. P. SEABURY; J. W. Hawxhurst, Chief Engineer; Geo. Rack, Purser; Dr. Beach, Surgeon; for San Francisco, via Straits of Magellan, on Tuesday, 16th of December.

For rates of freight and other information, apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward issued at reduced rates by

TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

DELTA (chartered,)..........Dec. 18
GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 13, Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, Dec. 13.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 16.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Dec. 18.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:00, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:00 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:00 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30, [illegible] P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID E. HAWKINS and FRANCIS KEILBACH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of David E. Hawkins and Francis Keilbach, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 12 John street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of January A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN W. VASBURGH and HELEN A. VASBURGH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John W. Vasburgh and Helen A. Vasburgh, of the County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, in said district, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Thomas D. Hoxsey, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, U. S. Marshal for said district.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD MARKS and JACOB GOLDENHORN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Bernard Marks and Jacob Goldenhorn, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL BARKER, Bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the Estate of Samuel Barker, of the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, in said District, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said District.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE KOHL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of George Kohl, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 29th day of December A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—KINGS County.—HARVEY B. STREETER and GRISWOLD DENISON, plaintiffs, against ROBERT SHANNON, Thomas Whittaker, William Metcalf and Ann Hughes, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office, Brooklyn, Kings County, aforesaid, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1873.

JAS. K. AVERILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
d12-1aw6wF* No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AMBROSE H. PURDY, bankrupt.—No. 3,918.—Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said court by AMBROSE H. PURDY, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; and that the 19th day of December, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of November, 1873.

n28-1aw3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 4,332.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH S. WOOLF, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph S. Woolf, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 26th day of November, A. D. 1873.

HENRY C. DENISON, Assignee,
d12-1aw3wF* No. 294 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE BREWSTER and ELLIS F. MOORE, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Brewster and Ellis F. Moore, of Woodbridge, in the County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a petition filed against them by their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, Dec. 3, 1873.

DAVID M. STIZER, Assignee,
d5-1aw3wF* No. 92 Sussex street, Jersey City, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, SS.—At Newark, on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the New-Brunswick Carpet Company of New-Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, which has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
n28-1aw3wF* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF about $20,000 in a wholesale business having a trade of $200,000 a year; a good chance to engage in a safe, profitable, and established business; partner can have entire charge of the financial department; the very best of references given and required. Address H. A., Box No. 112 Times Office.

BANKING.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PERsons having capital to go into a banking business already established. Any party desirous address Box No. 993 Post Office, stating where an interview can be had.

A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH ALE AND CHOP-house, with lease of whole house and furniture complete, on one floor, for sale cheap. Call at No. 141 4th av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES CLIPPED WITH NEATNESS AND dispatch.—Why pay $10, when you can have your horse clipped for $5, by WALKER & HAMILTON, champion clippers. Machines for sale and repaired. No. 136 West 38th st., two doors west of Broadway.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—A "T" CART BY BREWSTER, OF Broome st.; good as new, in perfect order, cost $550, will be sold for $330. Address A. B., Post Office Box No. 4,177.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN MONTCLAIR, N. J., would like to take a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen to board; terms moderate; location pleasant and handy to the depot. Address EDINGTON, Box No. 112 Times Office.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom; also single room to let to gentlemen without board, in a private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK,

East 20th st., a suite of front rooms on third floor, with board, for a first-class party; house extra size; locality unexceptionable.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST.,

Between Madison and 5th avs.—Private hotel; good accommodations at moderate price; table de hôte at 6 o'clock.

H. LEFLER.

FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Superior accommodations, consisting of two suites of apartments, (rooms all light,) with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double-house, No. 45 5th av.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE or separately; private table, or board; also, front snug hall room, third floor. No. 83 West 33d st., near 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL RENT fine apartments, with private table, for the Winter or longer; house arranged for small select families. References.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor, four rooms, (near Brevoort House,) with private table or without board. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR—TO LET en suite or singly to families or party of gentlemen. A few boarders can be accommodated. Mrs. COWOLL, No. 36 West 9th st.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE THE WESTminster Hotel.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen of highest respectability only.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITHOUT BOARD, A SITting-room and three bedrooms on third floor, convenient to stages, cars, and restaurants. No. 27 East 9th st., corner University place.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely-furnished large and small rooms, en suite or separately; private table if desired; terms reasonable; references.

A SECOND-STORY LARGE FRONT ROOM, nicely furnished, with or without adjoining hall room, to let; also, a hall room at $3 per week; house quiet; near Broadway. Call at No. 45 Bond st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST.,

Between 5th and Madison avs., handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite, with or without private table; location and house unexceptionable.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT parlor and alcove and hall room, third floor, with board; references.

A NICE, PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM to let to a respectable gentleman, at No. 27 East 18th st., corner Broadway.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—ROOMS TO let, with or without board or private table; house first class; references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 105 WEST 28TH ST.—ENGLISH FAMILY desires to let their second floor and one room on third floor, furnished, together or separate, with board.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN GILSEY HOUSE AND 5TH AV.—To let, with board, elegant rooms, en suite or single; transient boarders taken.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.

A suite of elegantly-furnished rooms on parlor floor; bath, closet, &c., with private table.

BOARD WANTED.

A FAMILY OF GENTLEMAN AND TWO ladies, require a suite of three rooms, with private table, for the Winter; must be first-class; private family with no other boarders preferred; best references. Address WINTER, Box No. 174 *Times* Office, stating locality and price.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS and two young girls, a parlor and three bedrooms on second floor, with board; location between 4th and 6th avs., not below 17th st.; price not to exceed $75 per week. Address with references, Post Office Box No. 3,617.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, ROOM AND BOARD in a private family or where there are few boarders; location between 4th and 6th avs., and near 14th or 23d sts.; price about $8 to $12; best of references given and received, and only parties of the best character and principle need apply; no fancy table needed. Address B. P. L., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

THE GRAND CENTRAL

Toy, Doll, and Fancy Goods establishment
of
R. H. MACY & CO.
will remain
OPEN EVENINGS
UNTIL CHRISTMAS.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th st. and 6th av.

IRON-CLADS.

A strong serviceable shoe for
YOUTHS AND BOYS,
At CANTRELL'S, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. VAN RENSSELAER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of July, 1873.

ALBON P. MAN,
JOHN ERVING,
au1-1aw6m WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW CARRIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the offices of Develin, Miller & Trull, No. 113 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1873.

THOMAS H. O'CONNOR,
Executor, &c., of Andrew Carrigan, deceased.
je13-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PRIESTLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William Bruerton, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of November, 1873.

DEBORAH PRIESTLEY,
n14-1aw6mF* Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH M. M. WHITE, late of the City, County, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1873.

LAURA CORDELIA KNAPP POMEROY,
CAROLINE PIERCE,
d12-1aw6mF Executrices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Henry A. Moore, County Judge of Kings County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. LACKEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 261 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of November, 1873.

ABRAHAM HILL,
n14-1aw6wF* Assignee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS BONARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 100 East Twenty-second-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of June, 1873.

HENRY BERGH, Executor.
au1-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVE RACLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, No. 92 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of October, 1873.

o17-1aw6mF* ELISE RACLE Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. RENNERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 114 East 92d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1873.

o24-1aw6mF* CATHARINE E. RENNERT, Executrix.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.

SEVENTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
ALSO, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 1:30,
will be presented, with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
the
FOURTH OF THE SERIES,
Robertson's delightful modern Comedy, in
HOME!

MR. LESTER WALLACK in his original character of COL. JOHN WHITE.

The performance will conclude with the amusing farce entitled

ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, EDWARD ARNOTT, W. R. FLOYD, J. B. POLK, J. W. CARROLL, Miss KATHARINE ROGERS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, and Miss KATE BARTLETT will appear in this entertainment.

Previous to the production of Mr. Boucicault's comedy,

A CONSTANT VARIETY

of entertainment will be produced by a complete change of programme.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY) MATINEE and EVENING, Robertson's comedy of HOME; Monday, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER; Tuesday, OURS; Wednesday, THE LIAR.

In active preparation, a legitimate five-act comedy, written expressly for this theatre, by Mr. Dion Boucicault.

MENAGERIE & MUSEUM

P. T. BARNUM

AT THE RINK.

GRAND DOUBLE

RING CIRCUS,

COMMENCING AT 2 AND 8.

ADMITTANCE, 50 CTS.

CHILDREN UNDER 9, 25 CTS.

DOORS OPEN FROM 12 M. TO 10 P. M.

MENAGERIE & MUSEUM

SALVINI'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BY REQUEST.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) DAVID GARRICK.
SALVINI in his famous character of SULLIVAN,
THE ORIGINAL OF DAVID GARRICK.
SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, SALVINI MATINEE,
SAMSON. SAMSON. SAMSON.

MONDAY, GALA NIGHT. Fiftieth performance in America, and only benefit in New-York of SIGNOR SALVINI, in his grand impersonation, OTHELLO.

Admission, $1; seats, $2; box-seats, $2 each; Gallery, 50c. At Academy and 701 and 114 Broadway.

SALVINI.—MATINEE, SAMSON, TO-MORROW.
SAMSON, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TO-MORROW,
AT 2 O'CLOCK. SALVINI

In his grand and powerful impersonation of SAMSON, the grandest Biblical performance ever seen.

"BLIND TOM" CONCERTS.

STEINWAY HALL,

FRIDAY, DEC. 12, AT 8 P. M.

MATINEE SATURDAY, DEC. 13, AT 1:30 P. M.

"When God has given to a mortal such extraordinary talent as 'Blind Tom' possesses, people ought to applaud and honor it as a miracle. It is sheer profanity to deprecate the gifts of heaven."—After Catalani.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

Children under nine years half price.

Tickets at the hall and at No. 114 Broadway.

MRS. JARLEY'S

ONLY GENUINE WAX-WORKS!

BY THE ORIGINAL ST. PETER'S HALL AMATEURS,
Witnessed last evening by a crowded house,
WITH ROARS OF LAUGHTER,
Will be repeated TO-NIGHT,
AT ST PETER'S HALL,
West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs.
For pure fun, nothing equals these JARLEYS!
Reserved seats at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 15.

JAMES T. FIELDS,

Subject: "Writers of Modern Fiction."
Tickets at the Library and No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DEC. 22.

RECEPTION, TEMPLAR DRILL AND BALL,
SEMI-CENTENNIAL.
MORTON COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 114, 434, 626, 711, and 945 Broadway, and all the principal hotels.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SACRED CONCERT, SATURDAY EVEN'G., Dec. 13 at 8.
GENERAL REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, Dec. 12, at 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mme. GULAGER, Vocalist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

WENDELL PHILLIPS TO-MOROW NIGHT.
(No Postponement.)
"GALAXY COURSE."
ASSOCIATION HALL.

Tickets at No. 5 West 23d st., Brentano's, principal hotels, and No. 114 Broadway.

GILMORE,
ARBUCKLE, LEFEBRE,
AND BAND OF SIXTY-FIVE MUSICIANS,
MONDAY NIGHT, Dec. 15,
AT THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.
Admission, 50 cents.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

DR. JOHN LORD'S
Popular Historical Lecture,
"Frederick the Great,"
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 12.

TO-NIGHT, MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS AT DR. Crosby's Church. Tickets, 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

Chickering.

PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms No. 11 East 14th st.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.

At No. 37 Union Square,

HAINES BROS.

Will offer their Fine Assortment of FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES at prices to suit the times.

Every Piano-forte GUARANTEED.

A few Pianos, which have been used a little, very low for Cash.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, *of First-class Makers, will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, *during this* Financial Crisis *and the* HOLIDAYS, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND 75 OTHER fine UPRIGHT, SQUARE, and GRAND PIANOS and ORGANS very low for cash on installments and for rent. Also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. K. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

$50 TO $150 SAVED BY BUYING REliable, warranted Pianos, new and second hand, cheaper than anywhere else, at FISCHER'S, No. 425 West 28th st., near 9th av.

A $200 MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE AGRAFFE rosewood overstrung pianoforte; also, piano and stool, $50. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

BEAUTIFUL 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano, agraffe treble, every improvement, fully warranted, $175; one do., perfect order, $100. Installments taken. R. CABLE, 107 West 23d.

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.

SPECIAL PRICES. { Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents & $1 extra. Family circle, 40 cents.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!!!

Hundreds upon hundreds unable to gain even standing room!

55,000 PEOPLE HAVE ALREADY SEEN IT!

MULTITUDES
THRONGING
TO SEE
G. L. FOX'S
GREATEST
PANTOMIME!

HOLIDAY CARNIVAL OF FUN!
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!

Illustrating the adventures of the Merry Hero on his travels. Roars of laughter every night from a myriad of delighted people.

BIGL SISTERS!
JACKLEY TROUPE!
MARTEN FAMILY!
HERR LIND!

and an auxiliary force of over 300!

The Prince Docilian..........Miss FANNY HAYWARD
The Original Humpty Dumpty..........Mr. G. L. FOX
Old One, Two, Buckle My Shoe..........Mr. C. K. FOX

₊ Seats may always be secured in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessee..........J. B. BOOTH

LAST NIGHTS OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
who will appear in Falconer's Irish drama, in five acts, entitled
EILEEN OGE;
Or, DARK'S THE HOUR BEFORE THE DAWN.
SATURDAY, MATINEE, Dec. 13, at 1:30,
EILEEN OGE.

Bryan O'Farrell..........Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Bridget Maguire..........Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE

With songs, "Killarney" and "Barney O'Hea."

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 12,
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 15,

Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU will appear in the original drama depicting American Western life, entitled KIT; Or, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

Seats secured in advance at the Theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co. No. 711 Broadway.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.

LA FEMME DE FEU,

A new play by the celebrated dramatist, ADOLPHE BELOT, author of ARTICLE 47 and other successful plays, the exclusive right to perform which in the United States has been purchased from the author by the undersigned, and the requirements of the law for its protection complied with.

J. B. BOOTH.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.

LAST WEEK OF THE LINGARDS!!!
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Dec. 11, 1873,
BENEFIT, and LAST NIGHT but one of
ALICE DUNNING,

who will repeat her great representation of the character of Diane De Lys, in Alexander Dumas' latest Parisian dramatic sensation,

DIANE.

ACT II.—Friendship!
ACT III.—Love!!
ACT IV.—Separation!!!
ACT V.—Death!!!!

The drama to be followed by Mr. LINGARD'S famous SKETCHES of the celebrities of the world, including Capt. Fry, Hamilton Fish, Commodore J. G. Bennett, Thomas Nast, President Grant, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE. ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONDAY, DEC. 15,
Mr. Wilkie Collins' own version of the
WOMAN IN WHITE.
Mr. WYBERT REEVE..........as..........COUNT FOSCO
Box-office now open.

IN THE CAUSE OF

HUMANITY.

MURDERED WOMEN IN CUBA.

MASS-MEETING THIS EVENING

AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

GRAND CHARITY FAIR.

MASONIC TEMPLE,
23d st.
OPENS DEC. 18.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS.
CRYSTAL DIAMOND CAVE.
GRAND CUBAN DISPLAY.
SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
GRAND MYSTIC STAR FAIR.
Tickets to be had of Mrs. G. W. Dilks,
No. 34 West 9th st.

GRAND CONCERT

BY
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.

Music by EBEN'S SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND of SIXTY PERFORMERS.

Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons'

READINGS at Dr. Crosby's Church, 4th av. and 22d st., FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 12.

Tickets at Gurley's, 23d st. and 4th av.; Randolph's, No. 770, and Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

FREDERICK THE GREAT.

DR. JOHN LORD'S
New Historical Lecture.
Association Hall,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.

SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.

Miss FORRESTER, public reader, and pupil of Mrs. Stirling, the celebrated English elocutionist, teaches elocution. For terms and references address No. 74 West 53d st.

MR. TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE, at Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., FRIDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock, is open (without cards) to ladies and gentlemen of respectability.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOHN'S HALL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a special class in *English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.,)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR BOYS.

MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

The Winter term begins Dec. 1. First-class School. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, Business, Scientific Schools, United States Military and Naval Academies. Winter session, thirty-sixth year, begins Jan. 8. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

JAN. 2.—PUPILS RECEIVED AND NEW CLASSES organized at Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph.D., President.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family. Terms, $300 per annum.

Misses PEAKE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENty-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.

IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE Institute.—High School for Young Ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TEACHER, TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 40th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Next to Broadway, in West 28th st.

Begins at 8; carriages may be ordered for 10:30 every evening.

N. B.—The best reserved seats for this theatre may ALWAYS be secured (for one week in advance) at the box-office, which is kept open continuously from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. Orchestra and Balcony chairs, $1 50; Dress Circle, $1; general admission, $1.

₊ A portion of the spacious and comfortable FAMILY CIRCLE has been laid out in reserved chairs which may be engaged in advance. Price 75 cents; Family Circle sofas, 50 cents.

TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) Dec. 12, second time of Mr. Augustin Daly's brilliant Parisian play of

ALIXE,

with its magnificent cast. Mr. George Clarke, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Louis James, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. [illegible] Whiting, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Nellie Mortimer, and Miss Minnie Conway.

SATURDAY MATINEE.—Only Matinée of ALIXE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, LONDON ASSURANCE: Mr. Charles Fisher as Sir Harcourt, Miss Davenport as Lady Gay.

MONDAY EVENING, BELLE'S STRATAGEM—only time.

TUESDAY EVENING, OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS—last time.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that the first of the series of NEW DRAMAS, with which he intends to mark the season at his new theatre, will be performed on NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17.

It is an entirely new and striking adaptation by a famous and popular author of a new drama of society, by ADOLPH BELOT, which has just been produced in Paris. Mr. Belot is known in America by his celebrated novel Article 47, on which Mr. Daly founded his great drama of that name. The present play, in the course of its seven tableaus, possesses intense interest, not only from its extreme novelty of plot and subject, but its vivid force of character painting and

PROFOUND PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY,

and yet it is totally different from Article 47, and any other play ever produced. The long-expected advance sheets have been received, and after elaborate rehearsal the new drama will be produced with entirely new scenery, new costumes, and a most extraordinary cast. Box-sheet for the first night opens Saturday morning.

₊ In preparation, for speedy reproduction, Mr. BRONSON HOWARD'S SARATOGA, and an entirely new comedy by the most celebrated dramatic writer of the day.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday matinee at 1:30.

LED ASTRAY. LED ASTRAY.

EVERY EVENING,
Until further notice, the HIGHLY EMOTIONAL and BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL COMEDY, in five acts and six tableaus,

LED ASTRAY!

LED ASTRAY. LED ASTRAY.

Written by Mr. Dion Boucicault, author of London Assurance, Old Heads and Young Hearts, &c., &c.

This work has been composed by this eminent dramatist for the UNION SQUARE THEATRE, to embody the leading features of the company.

LED ASTRAY. LED ASTRAY.

COSTUMES, SCENERY, and PROPERTIES ALL NEW.

Characters by Misses Rose Eytinge, Kate Claxton, Eliza Weathersby, Emily Mestayer, Kate Holland, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, and Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, McKee Rankin, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13, MATINEE OF LED ASTRAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

14th st., near 6th av.

GREAT SUCCESS
of the
ENGAGEMENT
of the Eminent Actor,
MR. CHARLES FECHTER,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE,
in the
LADY OF LYONS,
(until further notice.)

Claude Melnotte..........Mr. Chas. Fechter.

Other characters by Mrs. Fanny Foster, Mrs. J. L. Carhart, Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. C. Wheatleigh, Mr. E. Dalton, Mr. C. Allerton, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. D. Leeson, Mr. F. Percy, Mr. T. Atkins.

In the course of Mr. Fechter's engagement, he will have the pleasure of appearing in some of his best known characterizations and in one or more new roles.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.

THE VOKES,
THE VOKES
in an entirely new fairy spectacle, the
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD;
THE CRUEL UNCLE AND OLD FATHER TIME.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
SPLENDID COSTUMES.
UNIQUE APPOINTMENTS.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET OF 150 LADIES.
Mlle. MARIE BONFANTI.
THE LONDON MADRIGAL BOYS.
CHARMING MUSIC. LEGENDARY TABLEAUX.
BRILLIANT TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT HALF-PAST ONE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

14th st., near 6th av.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.
MR. CHARLES FECHTER,
MR. CHARLES FECHTER,
MR. CHARLES FECHTER,
MR. CHARLES FECHTER,
in the
LADY OF LYONS,
LADY OF LYONS,
LADY OF LYONS,
LADY OF LYONS.
Box-office now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Opens 7:15. Curtain rises 8 o'clock. Popular prices.
Last night and Wednesday matinee of

THURSDAY, RICHARD III. FRIDAY, ENOCH ARDEN. SATURDAY, RICHARD III.	MARBLE HEART. Incomparable rendition of PHIDIAS AND RAPHAEL by EDWIN ADAMS.	MONDAY, EDWIN ADAMS as LANDRY in THE DEAD HEART.

SATURDAY, last matinee MARBLE HEART. [illegible] novel Christmas imagination in preparation.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN E. OWENS.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

EVENING AT 8. The great Comedian, MR. JOHN E. OWENS, In Coleman's comedy of POOR GENTLEMAN, And the comedy of TOODLES.	AFTERNOON AT 2, LAST TIME OF Shakespeare's comedy of The MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Cast to the strength of Wood's Museum Company.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE
GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR DRAMA,
GENEVA CROSS.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

ASSOCIATION HALL—TO-NIGHT.

DR. JOHN LORD'S
Latest and Best Lecture,
"Frederick the Great."
Admission, 50 cents.

GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, SIXTY-FIVE PERFORMERS, Including ARBUCKLE, LEFEBRE, and other Soloists, MONDAY NIGHT, Dec. 15, 1873.

SPLENDID PROGRAMME.
Admission, 50 cents.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION—FREE LECTURES FOR the people in the Great Hall at 8 P. M.—SATURDAY, Dec. 13, the lecture will be delivered by ALEX. WINCHELL, LL. D., Chancellor of Syracuse University, on "Glimpses into the Future," being the fourth and last of a series on geology. Tickets can be procured gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at the bookstores of Brentano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH, ELIHU BURRITT, will lecture at the Congregational Church, Harlem, corner 3d av. and 125th st., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, at the door.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

METHODISM DECLINING.—NEXT M. E. Church, Parkville, Long Island, reopening Sunday, Dec. 14, 1873. Preaching at 10:30 in the morning, by Rev. Dr. C. D. Foss, of New-York. At 2:30 in the afternoon, by Rev. Wesley R. Davis, of Brooklyn. At 7:15 in the evening, by Rev. I. Simmons, of Brooklyn. Seats free. Church—Corner Lawrence av. and Parkway boulevard, Coney Island. Cars leave Fulton Ferry at 8:50 o'clock A. M., at 1 o'clock P. M., and at 4:45 P. M. Arrangements made for return after evening service to Brooklyn and New-York.

METHODISM DECLINING.—THE UNDERsigned will be pleased to receive those friends at his residence who desire to spend the next Sabbath at the reopening of M. E. Church, Parkville, Long Island. Ample provision will be made for visitors. Long Island cars leave Fulton Ferry for Parkville in time for services, at 8:50 o'clock A. M., at 1 o'clock P. M. and 4:45 P. M. Arrangements made for returning after evening services to Brooklyn and New-York. Read the advertisement for order of services and preacher.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Gravesend, Long Island, 309 Grand st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS ST.,
Nov. 18, 1873.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added.

MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS.—OUR PATENT INKING ROLLERS are superior to any in use. Try them.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane, New-York.

DRESS-MAKING.

M. SULLIVAN'S DRESS-MAKING ROOMS, NO. [illegible] West 18th st., corner Broadway.—Dresses, cloaks, and suits made in best and most stylish manner, at much less than usual prices. Ball and party dresses a specialty.

WALL STREET INTERESTS.

THE SITUATION YESTERDAY.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS—THE BROKERS NEW ASSOCIATION—AFFAIRS AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

Yesterday was rather a dull day in Wall street, as compared with the first part of the week. Prices generally were lower, and sales not so active. The high prices which have prevailed for some time past have induced many holders of stock to sell, and the general desire to realize has had the effect of reducing prices. In the afternoon, the market improved somewhat. During the day it was definitely stated on the street that the Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad had, at their last meeting, authorized the issue of a large amount of second mortgage bonds. It is believed that this was done for the purpose of funding the floating debt, which is understood to amount to about $4,000,000.

A FALSE RUMOR—THE BONDS OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

Yesterday Wall street was startled by a report that an issue of duplicate numbers of the first mortgage bonds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad had been discovered to the extent of $1,000,000. The greatest excitement prevailed for a time, as it was supposed that several persons had been victimized to a large amount. On investigating the matter, however, it was discovered that there were no grounds for alarm, that the bonds in circulation were all genuine, and that all matters in connection therewith were perfectly legal. The fact, however, of the discovery of a number of bonds bearing corresponding numbers to those which were known to be genuine created some alarm until the matter was explained. The first issue of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas consolidated bonds of $1,000 each took place in February, 1871, and amounted to $14,000,000, the bonds bearing numbers from 1 to 14,000 respectively. Then there followed a second mortgage, under article 10 of the first mortgage, for $2,500,000, and the bonds for this sum were numbered from 14,001 to 16,500 respectively. Article 10 of the original mortgage provided "that if the said party shall, under any right of franchise now owned by it, and not conveyed by this trust deed or mortgage, further extend its said road, or shall under any right or franchise now owned, or hereafter to be acquired, construct any other railroad or roads, or become the owners of any other railroad already constructed, then for every such extension and every such railroad constructed, a further issue of bonds may be made, the aggregate amount of which shall not exceed $20,000 per mile of road where loans shall not have been granted by any State or by the United States to aid in the construction thereof, and $25,000 per mile in all cases where lands shall have been so granted." Under this article there was a further mortgage for $2,000,000, but only 1,250 bonds, representing $1,250,000, were issued. These were numbered from 16,501 to 17,750, and were issued as collaterals in the construction of the road. These 1,250 bonds were issued on the Fort Smith branch of the line then about to be built. Its proposed length was eighty miles, but according to the terms of the original mortgage, the company could not issue bonds for more than fifty miles on a line which was not constructed. Subsequent to the issue of these bonds, the company last May purchased seventy miles of a fully-constructed road, then known as the Hannibal and Missouri Line, but now called the Mobile and Hanover Road, they they then resolved to postpone the construction of the Fort Smith Line. The Directors issued new bonds for the purchase of the Hannibal and Missouri Road, numbered from 16,501 to 17,750, which were the same numbers borne by the bonds issued for the Fort Smith Line, but they bore a different date, and the body of the bonds was not the same. There was nothing similar about the two sets, except their numbers, and if the parties who got frightened had taken the trouble to compare the dates and the body of the bonds with each other, they would have found that they were two distinct issues. After issuing the last-mentioned bonds the Directors passed a resolution to cancel those previously issued for the Fort Smith Line, but they afterward found that 244 of the latter had been sold by the contractors. They then resolved to retire these bonds, and are now taking steps to do so. When the Directors resolve upon constructing the Fort Smith branch, a new issue of bonds will take place, bearing new numbers.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL BOND FORGERIES.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a motion was argued before Judge Brady, to vacate an attachment issued against part of the proceeds of two checks for $25,000 each, which checks, it is alleged, were given for forged bonds of the New-York Central Railroad Company. It appeared on the argument that among the innocent purchasers of these bonds when thrown on the market in August last, were the firms of Saunders & Hardenburg, and Haskins & Braine, each purchasing thirty of the bonds. The former firm paid for their share by a check for $25,000, to John F. Franklin, by him indorsed to Charles J. Williams, by Williams to Kendrick & Co., and by the latter deposited in the Union Trust Company. Haskins & Braine gave their check for a similar amount, to pay for their purchases, to Charles J. Williams, and by him was also indorsed to Kendrick & Co., by whom it was deposited in the Union Trust Company. Against the proceeds of both checks Kendrick & Co. drew to the extent of $25,000, the balance being attached by the firms drawing them. The attachments were issued on the ground that the checks were obtained from the plaintiffs by fraud, and that Kendrick & Co. were not innocent holders for a valuable consideration. Judge Brady took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Among prominent brokers a proposition is on foot to establish a so-called "Mutual Protective Association." It is well known that brokers are often so situated as to be obliged to pay large rates of interest for money necessary to carry customers' stock. These rates in times of panic and financial difficulty amount to several per cent. more than the legal rates, and it often occurs that customers refuse to repay to their brokers the amount of interest demanded, and which has been actually paid. The customers can do so without evil consequences, but the brokers are obliged to pay any rate of interest which may be demanded. Should they refuse to do so lenders will not deal with them, and a heavy loss ensues. It is now proposed by the brokers to establish the association named, and it is hoped that all the prominent brokers will become members. The rules of the association will make it incumbent upon every member to refuse doing business with any one who has declined paying the amount of interest which was necessary to carry his stock.

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

The managers of the Hoboken Savings Bank have secured a modification of the injunction in the United States District Court, at Trenton, to enable them to receive the interest on mortgages held by the bank, and to invest the money so collected in United States bonds. At a private meeting of the managers, held on Wednesday night with closed doors, it is understood that the managers resolved to buy the claim of the bank against Fisk and Hatch as private individuals, so that the bank might be secured. This amounts to $94,412. The amount of money raised by subscription so far is $35,000, and the subscriptions by depositors during the present week at the rate of two per cent. on their books has reduced the deficiency $8,000 more. The total deficiency will not exceed $12,000, and the managers are confident that they will raise that amount before Monday next, and make the bank solvent again.

THE LOAN OF 1858.

In relation to the $20,000,000 loan of 1858, which is redeemable on the 1st of January, 1874, it will be remembered that a bill has been introduced into Congress authorizing the redemption of the bonds in gold, and providing for their exchange for other Government securities. During a conversation had with Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, yesterday, he stated that he had as yet received no official notification in relation to the redemption of the bonds named. In his opinion they will be redeemed in Washington, and not in this City, as was at first supposed.

THE DEFAULTING CASHIER.

No further particulars have been obtained in relation to Hasford, the defaulting cashier of Augustus W. King & Co., the suspended brokers of Pine street. During the day Mr. King was invisible, and the clerk, who had charge of the office knew nothing regarding the defalcation. In the evening Mr. King was seen, but he refused to say anything in reference to the affairs of his house. A rumor which was extensively circulated on the street to the effect that a member of the firm had been concerned in the cashier's crime could not be traced to any reliable foundation. It is believed to be untrue.

THE FLORENCE AND SINGER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANIES.

In the case of the Florence Sewing-machine Company against the Singer Sewing-machine Company, in which the plaintiffs sought to recover a sum of money as damages for the alleged infringement of a patent owned by them, Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered a decision, in which he denies the motion for the payment to plaintiffs of about $80,000, now deposited by the defendants in the registry of the court.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

The estimated earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, narrow gauge, for the month ending Oct. 31, are, for freight, $18,254 69; for passengers of the first class, $14,731 50; United States troops, $109 20; United States mail and express, $827 88; miscellaneous, $75; making a total of $33,998 27. The expenses for the month were $17,486 51.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK CARPET COMPANY.

A large meeting of the stockholders of the New-Brunswick Carpet Company was held, yesterday, in the office of the company, on Water street New-Brunswick. Alderman Isaiah Rolfe was chosen to preside, and Mr. V. M. W. Suydam was elected Secretary.

The Chairman called on Mr. Short to state the object of the meeting, and Mr. Short, who was Superintendent of the company, stated that he had made a list of the stockholders who had paid up their stock, and he proposed to tell them what had been done, both before the company was thrown into bankruptcy and since. He said that a number of the stockholders had not paid up their stock, and one of them was the President. When the company was conducted on a legitimate basis its affairs were conducted by a Board of Directors. When that board's time expired a new set of thirteen members was elected. Robert N. Woodworth was elected President and Treasurer, and J. H. Faxon Secretary. The Executive Committee was composed of Messrs. Woodworth, Johnson, and Newell. At that time everything was supposed to be going on smoothly. Early in August last the Vice President called on Mr. Short, and the latter asked where Woodworth was. He was answered that Woodworth was in New-York working hard for the company financially. That was the first intimation of the unsoundness of the company he had. He examined the affairs of the institution, and found that it was paying a tax on $700,000, when it was only right to pay on $668,000 if every share had been paid up. He spoke to the Vice President about it, and was told that Appleton knew all about that. Appleton was called, and he read off from the stock ledger all those who had not paid anything for their stock, and it was found that only $264,300 of the stock had been paid for. Large credits were given on the books to Mr. Woodworth. Late in August it was found that Woodworth's accounts were not correct, and on Sept. 2 a meeting of the Directors was called to give the State Bank a mortgage on the mills to secure the bank $195,000, said to be due to it at that time. On the following day the bank failed, and Oct. 30 the carpet company was declared bankrupt. An examination of the books showed that Woodworth owed $83,000, and Mr. Short had Woodworth's property in New-York attached to the amount of $187,000. After Mr. Short's statement, a resolution was adopted to get the examination of the deficiencies into court, and another calling upon the assignee to perform his duty as soon as possible, and to ascertain who were the paid-up stockholders. The whole tenor of the meeting was to show that the men who had handled the money of the company and ruined it, did not own their stock, and managed matters in such a way as to keep that fact secret. Woodworth, the Ex-President, is still in jail, a cell having been handsomely furnished for him. He promises to make a statement soon which will be satisfactory to all concerned.

THE STATE BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Mr. John R. Ford, President of the State Bank of New-Brunswick, N. J., writes from Paris that he recently met in that city Greenleaf W. Appleton, Cashier of the State Bank. He advised Mr. Appleton to return home and answer in person the charges made against him. Mr. Appleton assured Mr. Ford that he had not means enough to pay his passage home, and would have to remain in France until he received remittances from this side. Mr. Appleton says he sailed from New-York in the steamer City of Antwerp, Oct. 8.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS—GREEN FRUITS DUTIABLE—ENFORCING THE LAW IN REGARD TO THE NAMING OF VESSELS.

In the Custom-house yesterday an examination was held to fill vacancies for night watchmen and one or two minor clerkships. Thirty candidates appeared, and were examined by Deputy Collector Lydecker and the members of the Examining Board. The papers were all finished and handed in yesterday afternoon, but no appointments will be made for some days.

THE DUTY ON GREEN FRUITS.

The duty on green fruits was again collected yesterday. For some time past there has been considerable discussion as to whether duty could be collected on perishable fruits, as lemons, grapes, bananas, and oranges. Recently Secretary Richardson issued an order declaring the articles mentioned not dutiable, and up to Tuesday of this week they were admitted free. On Wednesday morning a dispatch was received by the Collector from Washington ordering him to collect duty as formerly until further notice. It is believed that the Secretary proposes thoroughly examining the subject.

THE NAMES OF SHIPS AND STEAM-BOATS.

A complaint has been laid before Deputy Collector Phelps, of the Ninth Division of the Custom-house, against a number of vessels belonging in this port for a violation of that clause in the Navigation laws which provides for the painting of the names of vessels on the sterns. The laws which relate to this subject were passed in 1792, 1793, and 1864. In the act of the latter year it is provided that

> "The name of every vessel, and the port to which she belongs, must be painted on her stern in white letters, of not less than three inches in length, on black ground, and every steam vessel of the United States must in addition have her name conspicuously placed in distinct, plain letters of not less than six inches in length, on each outer side of the pilot-house, if there is one, and, in case the vessel has side wheels, also on the outer side of each wheel-house. In default of these requirements, in case of a registered vessel, the owners forfeit $50; in case of a licensed vessel, $20."

It is also provided that the informer receive one-half the fines in case of conviction. The majority of the vessels in the list complained of to the Custom-house Department are claimed to come under the law, because their names are printed in gilt instead of white letters. Two vessels have no inscription of any kind. The papers in the case have been sent to District Attorney Tenney, of the Eastern District.

BOARD OF APPEALS OF THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association continued its session at the Everett House yesterday morning and afternoon. C. T. Hamlin, of Buffalo; T. J. Vail, of Hartford, Conn.; George Sturgis, of Philadelphia, and G. H. Barnard, of Troy, N. Y., were present, and the general attendance of persons interested in the turf was larger than at the previous sessions of the board. A petition was presented the board from A. H. Mechlin, asking the removal of the penalty of expulsion imposed upon bay gelding Blue Ridge by the Pittsburg Driving Park Association, and formally considered, but no decision was arrived at. The case of Charles E. Revere vs. The Woonsocket (R. I.) Agricultural Society, being a petition for the removal of the penalty of expulsion imposed upon the horse Harry Genet, was called, and the hearing will be concluded to-day. The petitions of John H. Clarke vs. The Pittsburg Driving Park Association, and Philip Bondon vs. the same association, were considered, but no decision given in either case. Most of the afternoon session was taken up in the examination of witnesses in the case of John S Parkis vs. The Woonsocket Agricultural Society. Mr. Parkis makes application to have set aside the decision of the judges in a race, and to compel the payment of premiums claimed to have been won by the petitioner's horse, Abdallah, on the Woonsocket Race-course last season. The race was one open to all competitors for a premium of $600. Three horses were entered, and Rockwell's Elmo, of New-London, Conn., was declared to be the winner on the fourth heat. The third heat, which was won by Parkis' Abdallah, was declared foul. Mr. Parkis objects to the decision, and maintains that Abdallah fairly won the race. The decision in this case was also reserved. The board resumes its session at 9 o'clock this morning.

A RUFFIANLY HOSE COMPANY.

On Wednesday afternoon Justice Hauptman, of Morrisania, issued a warrant, on the complaint of Mr. Murphy, Superintendent of the Harlem Bridge and Fordham Horse Railroad, for the arrest of George Stripling, a member of Hope Hose Company, for an alleged assault and battery on a driver on the road. Constable Birdsall, on going to arrest Stripling, found his authority resisted by members of the hose company. Justice Hauptman, in the absence of any Police force, accompanied the constable himself to the house of the hose company to effect the arrest of Stripling, when one of the members of the company seized an ax and raised it with the apparent intention of striking Justice Hauptman, whereupon the latter sent to Police Head-quarters for assistance, which finally arrived. In the meantime, the would-be assassin made his escape from the building and fled. Stripling was captured and held to answer for his offense.

THE OBSEQUIES OF OLD CITIZENS.

The obsequies of Richard Ray Ward, one of the oldest of the citizens of New-York, took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 8 Bond street. His grandfather, Gov. Samuel Ward, of Rhode Island, was chairman of the committee that nominated Washington Commander in Chief of the Revolutionary Army, and his father was a prominent officer of that army. For the last forty years Mr. Ward had practiced law in this City. He had a great taste for historical studies and antiquarian researches. His brothers, Harry, Samuel, John, and William G. Ward, were highly esteemed in the banking community. The present banking house of Messrs. Ward & Co. are his nephews. Mr. Ward was the senior honorary member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, which was founded in 1822. He was chairman of a literary confederacy or club which was formed in 1815-1816, and consisted of four persons—Richard Ray Ward, Right Rev. Manton Eastburn, John Neilson, Jr., and Robert C. Sands. Of these, the poet, Sands, died in 1832; the artist, Neilson, died in 1859; the clergyman, Eastburn, died in 1872. The last meetings were in 1870 and 1871, and were attended by the two survivors.

The funeral of the late Alfred Underhill, M. D., also took place yesterday from the Trinity Chapel, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Broadway. The burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Dr. Swope and Rev. T. C. Olmstead, of Trinity Chapel. A large number of the medical faculty of the City attended. The remains were encased in a rosewood casket, silver mounted, and profusely covered with flowers, wreathed in coronets, and immortelles. Among the pall-bearers were Drs. Foster, Belden, Lindsley, and Stone, with a number of prominent physicians of the City. The remains of deceased were taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment in the family vault.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Owen Connolly, of No. 320 East Twenty-ninth street, was held for examination by Justice Murray on a charge of attempting to take the life of a young man named Henry Marks, of No. 241 East Twenty-second street Marks has persisted in paying his attentions to a daughter of Mr. Connolly, contrary to the wishes of the young lady's parents. On Wednesday Mr. Connolly discovered Marks again in company with his daughter, when the enraged father fired one shot at Marks. The ball did not take effect....John Norton, of No. 804 Second avenue, a bar-keeper by occupation, was committed for examination charged with firing a revolver at John O'Connor, of No. 248 West Forty-first street....James Munro, of No. 883 Eighth avenue, was held on complaint of Joseph K. Herbert, of No. 122 Fleet place, who alleges that the prisoner robbed him of $60....Counsel for Hiram W. Rockwell, arrested some months ago on a charge of obtaining money by fraudulent representations from Patrick McIntyre, asked Judge Murray that the case be dismissed or that the examination proceed. Counsel stated that the case had been set down for examination no less than sixteen times by Judge Coulter, but that on every occasion the prosecution presented frivolous pretexts for adjournment. Judge Murray said that the papers in the case had mysteriously disappeared, and he could, therefore, take no action whatever. Mr. Rockwell has commenced an action against McIntyre for false imprisonment....Officer Frank Ehlers, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was charged by Jeremiah McCarthy, of No. 303 West Sixtieth street, with assault and battery. The case was set down for examination on Saturday....A negro giving the name and address of John Fillmore, of No. 9 West Thirty-third street, stole an overcoat from the clothing store of M. Schuch, No. 2,315 Third avenue. He was shortly afterward arrested by Officer Grant, of the Twelfth Precinct, and the stolen garment found on his person. Justice Kasmire, yesterday, committed the prisoner for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

AN IMPORTANT LAWSUIT.

A case of unusual interest, involving the liability of a tenant for rent of premises that have been partially destroyed by fire, was tried before Judge Smith in Newark yesterday. Ex-Gov. Marcus L. Waid and Warren Ackerman brought suit against W. O. Headly & Son to recover $25, a balance due for a quarter's rent of the Excelsior Planing Mills, on the west bank of the Passaic River. The property was leased to the defendants in 1871 for five years, and they agreed to pay taxes and insurance in addition to $2,200 per annum. A portion of the property was destroyed by fire, and the defendants wished to be excused from a portion of the rent on that account. The plaintiffs' counsel said that the insurance was included in the rent, and the plaintiff was not bound to rebuild. After a lengthy argument by counsel, Judge Smith ruled that under the circumstances of the case, if the tenants had paid the insurance premium on the building, they were not excused from paying rent because the plaintiffs did not rebuild. He though the law was a hard one, but he had no authority to change it. The jury returned a verdict of $25 for the plaintiffs.

THE LEADER OF THE DEMOCRACY BAILS A GAMBLER.

On Wednesday night the faro-bank No. 818 Broadway, kept by James McCormack and Levi Smith, was invaded by the Fifteenth Precinct Police, under Detective Slavin, and McCormack and Smith arrested. Yesterday morning they were arraigned at the Tombs, and "Hon." John Morrissey gave bail for Levi Smith. The leader of the Democracy swore that he owned the club-house No. 5 West Twenty-fourth street, valued at $80,000. McCormack was bailed out by Fred. A. Abell....Sergt. De Vaux and Officer Hagen, of the Second Precinct, made a raid on the gambling-saloon No. 139 Fulton street, and arrested the reputed proprietor, John Pendleton, and Henry Norman and David Harris, who were held for trial at the Tombs. Pendleton is a member of the Americus Club.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and fees of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants fifty-nine, amounting to, $280,806 89; pay-rolls, number of warrants six, amounting to $25,375 73; total, number of warrants sixty-five, amounting to $306,182 62. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $97,984 45; arrears of taxes, assessments and interest, $14,716 04; collection of assessments and interest, $5,128 92; market rents and fees, $480 59; water rents, $1,480 70, sales vitrified stove-pipe, $1,222 05; permits to tap water-pipes, $90; permits for sewer connections, 220; sales, fines, fares, &c., Public Charities and Correction, $15,489 94; licenses, Mayor's office, $137 25; permits, Mayor's office, $1,059; permits to build vaults, $682 67; fees and fines, District Courts, $26 50; total, $138,718 11.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Gen. Shaler, Gen. Morris, and Gen. Rathbun called the attention of the Mayor yesterday to the dilapidated condition of the old arsenal in Elm street, and the matter will probably come before the Board of Supervisors for their action. The Committee on Armories will meet this afternoon to investigate the alleged frauds in connection with the alterations and repairs on the Centre Market Armory. There are many ordinances providing for various public works in the hands of the Assistant Aldermen, who have taken no action upon them. The delay, it is said, has necessarily prevented the employment of a number of laborers.

PROSPECTS OF OPENING THE ERIE CANAL.

A private letter from Albany, dated Wednesday night, has been received by Mr. Edson, President of the Produce Exchange, which states that the weather is Spring-like, and the Auditor authorized the writer to say:

> Mr. Barkley will let in water in his division (Eastern) to-day, (yesterday,) and thinks that boats can move to-morrow (to-day). On the northern and middle sections boats can move. It all depends on the weather; if open, all boats will reach Albany.

A letter from Schenectady states that the water is short, and that there is ice in the canal there. A telegram states that it is snowing to-day in the canal region, which may possibly prevent the boats moving.

CHARGE OF WIFE-MURDER.

John McDermott, laborer, who killed his wife in May last by striking her on the head with a hammer, and who, when arrested, attempted suicide by butting his head against the wall of the Police station, was arraigned before Judge Daniels, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, when District Attorney Phelps stated that, after a careful examination of the case, he had determined to accept a plea of murder in the second degree. Ex-Judge Cardozo addressed the court in mitigation of the prisoner's crime, which he described as the result of sudden frenzy, arising from a fit of jealousy working on the mind of a man of weak intellect. The prisoner was remanded until his counsel prepared affidavits in mitigation.

THE LATE MR. JOHN ARMSTRONG AND THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

At a regular meeting of the Union League Club, held at the club-house, Dec. 11, 1873, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Union League Club have heard with the deepest regret of the decease, after a protracted illness, of Mr. John Armstrong, a Vice President of the club. From its earliest history he has been an earnest and devoted member of the club, an untiring advocate and supporter of its cherished principles and projects. His life was passed in the unassuming discharge of his duties as a citizen, and he was always among the foremost in maintaining and carrying out the best and highest measures of reform. We part with him with unalloyed regret, and shall ever cherish a living appreciation of his spotless character and his eminent virtues.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be given to the press and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

SUPPOSED DROWNING OF TWO MEN.

At an early hour yesterday morning the watchman on board the ship General McClellan, lying at Pier No. 40 East River, reported to Capt. Mount, of the Seventh Precinct, that during the previous night two men passed over the deck of the McClellan for the purpose of going on board the schooner Gloucester, lying alongside. Suddenly he heard a splash in the water, and supposed that the men had fallen overboard. The Police searched the schooner and no person was found on board.

THE ROSENZWEIG CASE.

Assistant District Attorney Allen yesterday sued out a writ of error in the case of Jacob Rosenzweig, the notorious abortionist, who, through a careless omission in the new bill relating to abortionists, was released a few weeks ago, after having served a portion of the seven years' sentence imposed upon him for the killing of Alice Augusta Bowlsby. The District Attorney will take the case to the General Term, and, if necessary, to the Court of Appeals, and is certain of obtaining a reversal of the decision rendered in Rosenzweig's favor.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was adjourned yesterday for want of a quorum.

Navigation on the Hudson River is resumed, and the Citizens' Line steamers make their regular trips to Albany and Troy.

Mr. W. Hanson will lecture in the Liberal Club to-night, on "The Primary Cause of the War between Labor and Capital."

A grand concert will be given by the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, Dec. 18.

"Court and Jails" will be the subject of Wendell Phillips' next lecture in the Galaxy course, on Saturday evening, at Association Hall.

Messrs. Cornwell & Co., of No. 3 Cotton Exchange, whose failure was recently published, have made application to be reinstated as members of the Exchange.

The new temperance order will meet to-day at 4 P. M. at Carmel Chapel, on Bowery, near Grand street, to complete the organization. The friends of temperance are invited.

The Galley of Lorne, which recently arrived from Shanghai and Amoy, brought an unusually large cargo of teas—3,247 tons measurement—the freight on which was over £16,000.

The students of the New-York College for Males have invited the young ladies of the Normal College to assist them in editing a monthly magazine which they propose to publish shortly.

The next promenade concert of Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band will take place at the armory, Fourteenth street, on Monday evening, Dec. 15. An entire new programme will be presented.

The British ship Competico, 690 tons burden, (of Hong Kong,) now at Philadelphia, has been sold at about $25,000, to be transferred to the German flag. The vessel was built at Medford, Mass., in 1853.

Hon. Wendell Phillips will deliver a lecture next Saturday in the Galaxy Course, at Association Hall, taking as his subject, "Glances Abroad." Mr. Phillips has chosen this topic instead of the one previously announced in the course.

Alexander Chortanake, a sailor, belonging to the Greek bark Marengo, was arrested yesterday and taken before Commissioner Shields for examination on a charge of desertion. At the request of counsel the Commissioner sent the prisoner on board his ship.

The New-York Colored Mission have appealed to the public for funds to carry on the work, as well as to assist the destitute men, women, and children whom they daily find in want of food and clothing. Contributions in money will be received by Sarah H. Bowen, No. 26 East Twenty-ninth street.

Mr. Paul Du Chaillu, whose protracted absence had caused some anxiety among his many friends, arrived in this City from Northern Europe Wednesday, after more than a year's absence. He has been travelling during the year in Norway and Sweden, traversing the country from east to west, and from the southern extremity to the North Cape in the Arctic Ocean.

Messrs. Tiedmann & Gafney, importers of wines and liquors, No. 58 Front street, whose case against four officers of the First Precinct for burglary was dismissed by the Police Commissioners, stated yesterday that they intended to prosecute the inquiry in another quarter, being convinced that the charges against the officers were not disproved by the evidence adduced.

On the evening of the 23d inst., Morton Commandery No. 4, K. T., will give a grand reception at the Academy of Music, on the occasion of their semi-centennial anniversary. The affair will, it is anticipated, be the grandest of its kind ever given in America. Preparations have been making for some time, and the City will witness a social event unparalleled in Masonic annals.

The ladies of Diadem Courts No. 1, Order of the Mystic Star, will open a grand charity fair in the new Masonic Temple, Twenty-third street, commencing Dec. 18. There will be a rich display of holiday goods and a variety of entertainments. The Cuban ladies will exhibit some interesting curiosities and trophies, and there will be a display of rare Japanese, Chinese, Indian, and European goods.

Charles E. Brinckerhoff, against whom an indictment was found on the 12th of March last by the United States Grand Jury for the Southern District, for "sending articles intended to be used for immoral purpose through the mails," was yesterday arrested on a bench warrant, by Deputy United States Marshal Robinson, and taken before Commissioner Shields, who admitted him to bail in $2,000 to await his trial.

A large amount of books, stationery, and fancy articles, formerly of the stock in trade of Michael A. McFarland, a brother of Daniel McFarland, who shot Albert D. Richardson, was sold yesterday at auction, by order of Public Administrator Dayton. During Daniel McFarland's trial he was assisted by his brother Michael, and the pecuniary loss to the latter was so great that it caused his failure in business and ultimate ruin and death.

Judge Shea, of the Marine Court, has lately rendered a decision in the case of Dennis Christie vs. Henry Bergh, which affirms the authority of Mr. Bergh's agents. Christie was arrested for cruelty to the animal he was driving. The case came up to vacate the order of arrest, and Judge Shea has given an elaborate opinion, in which he decides that Mr. Bergh and his agents have full authority to arrest any man inhumanly treating a dumb beast.

BROOKLYN.

It is rumored that the Long Island Club is about to disband.

The Commissioners of City Works confirmed the assessment, amounting to $300,000, for the Hudson avenue sewer, yesterday.

Ellen Ryan and Catherine Slattery, arrested on a charge of picking pockets, were sent to the Penitentiary yesterday, by Justice Walsh, for four months each.

Early yesterday morning a fire occurred at the tannery of Joseph W. Brown & Co., No. 83 Sedgewick street, which occasioned a loss on stock and building of $8,000.

A fire occurred last evening at the house of Mr. Edward F. Jenkins, No. 24 Fourth street, causing a loss of $650. Another fire at No. 334 Hoyt street caused a loss of $150.

Thomas St. Clair, of No. 229 Tillary street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by swallowing a quantity of Paris green. Officer Price heard of the rash act just after its occurrence, and administered an emetic in time to save St. Clair's life.

Mr. Warren Colwell, of the firm of Colwell & Brothers, iron founders, New-York, was fatally injured yesterday at the corner of Dock and Water streets by falling from a stage at Wheatley, Williams & Co.'s, where he was engaged in repairing some machinery. His skull was fractured by the fall.

Controller Schroeder yesterday transferred $50,000 to the account of the Board of Education, in obedience to a resolution passed by the Common Council. This sum, it is alleged, was originally transferred from the Board of Education account by Ex-City Treasurer Sprague, to cover his defalcations.

Geo. Dunbar, who has been missing from his home, at No. 250 Stanton street, New-York, for some days, was found last night on a stoop in Franklin avenue, suffering from the effects of a dose of laudanum. On being removed to the station-house it was discovered that he had not taken sufficient laudanum to cause death.

STATEN ISLAND.

There is another dead-lock in the affairs of the village of Edgewater, in consequence of the action of Mr. Oats, the village Treasurer, who refuses to recognize any warrants drawn by Mr. Medpassel, the newly-elected President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Oats contending that Mr. Broen is still President, although he was recently removed from the office by a majority vote of the board. Mr. Broen has retained Mr. Arthur as his counsel, who will bring the case before the Supreme Court at its next sitting in Brooklyn, when it will be argued before Judge Tappen.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Missionary Verrinderer, of Jersey City, reports donations to the amount of $175 30.

The Ivy Green Hotel, at West Hoboken, was robbed on Wednesday of property valued at $100.

The Newark Relief Association has decided to district the city and appoint committees to canvass the districts.

The warrants of the Jersey City Fire Department for the first half of the current month, amounting to $3,216, have been ordered paid.

The unpaid laborers at the Cummings Car Works, Jersey City, talk of commencing a suit for seventeen weeks' wages now due.

The Father Matthew Parent T. A. B. Society of Jersey City has elected Peter Dalton, President; M. McCarthy, Vice President, and M. Lynch, Secretary.

Bodine, Thomas & Co., of Williamstown, among the largest glass-blowers in the country, have, after submitting the matter to their employes, reduced their time one-third.

The Collector of Mercer County reports that no taxes comparatively are being paid, and that money will have to be borrowed. The City of Trenton last year paid $30,000 on county tax in September, and its entire State and school tax of $46,000 in October and December. This year it has not been possible to make any payments whatever.

The railway companies having property in Jersey City have, with one exception, failed to appear before the Commissioners of Appeals, because the latter gave only five instead of two days' notice, as provided by law.

The falling of a stove in the jury-room at the Elizabeth Court-house, yesterday, caused an alarm of fire, and a number of persons were more or less severely hurt in the crush that succeeded, the courtroom being quickly emptied.

The streets on the meadows in Hoboken now being improved will involve an assessment equal to the annual tax levy, and the assessment bills and tax bills will amount to nearly the same figure. The amount to be paid for improvement is $300,000.

Mr. Kretzner, a tailor, residing in Guttenburg, was attacked by two men on Tuesday when carrying a bundle of vests which he had made, and was taking to New-York. They beat him severely and stole the vests, making their escape without leaving a clue.

Saloon-keepers in Jersey City give drinks in exchange for tickets for soup at the Young Men's Christian Association relief restaurant, and sell them at fifteen for a dollar, while the committee in charge of selling tickets sell but ten for a dollar. Poor people can buy the tickets at the restaurant for five cents, and if they are hungry and have no money they are fed gratis. The tickets are intended to sell to charitable people, who give them to deserving people.

The Harrison Common Council, at its last meeting, appointed a committee to consult with the Kearney officials with a view to consolidating these two towns. Alderman Kerr said that three annexation bills would be presented to the Legislature, to annex Kearney to Harrison, to annex Harrison to Newark, and to annex Harrison and Kearney to Essex County. The people are in favor of annexation because they do not think that they receive any consideration in Hudson County.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of Henrietta Disbrow, who was shot by her husband on the 2d inst., in his store in Matteawan, N. J., resulted in a verdict of accidental death, it having been shown that Wm. W. Disbrow, the husband, was sitting with the gun on his knee at the time, and called for a cloth to wipe it. His wife brought it, and he tried to lower the hammer, which was half cocked, when the gun went off, the whole load taking effect in her breast. Disbrow was acquitted. On Monday last the District Attorney took some evidence before Justice Conover, and it was deemed sufficient to warrant the arrest of Mr. Disbrow on a charge of murder. He was subsequently arrested and lodged in jail at Long Branch to await trial.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Jean François Charles Bartholdy is the new Minister of France to the United States, in the place of the Marquis De Noailles. M. Bartholdy is the son of an Alsatian Jew, a native of Hagenau, in Elsass, and about forty-five years of age. In his fifteenth year he went to Paris, where he was a pupil at the St. Barbe College, and afterward studied law at the University of France. He was about to graduate as Bachelor of Laws when the revolution of 1848 broke out, in which he took a most enthusiastic part. M. Bartholdy became Vice President of the Anne Marie Club, a Socialist organization, and during the terrible June riots, in 1848, fought desperately on the barricades. Being taken prisoner, he escaped being executed on the spot only by a ruse, saying that Monseigneur D'Affre, the Archbishop of Paris, had sent him to nurse the wounded. Nevertheless, he was indicted for high treason, and, in consequence, transported to Lambessa, in Africa, where he remained for three years. In 1851, a few days after the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, he was set at liberty by order of Louis Napoleon, at the request of his aged father. Since that time M. Bartholdy became a zealous Bonapartist. He was first employed in the Ministry of Justice as interpreter, and then transferred to the Department of Foreign Affairs as translator. In 1858 he was sent to Berlin as second Secretary of Legation, in which capacity he remained about two years. Next he was sent to Turin as special diplomatic agent, and then to Vienna, where he remained until 1864. In the following year he was charged with a special mission to Marshal Bazaine in Mexico, from which he returned in 1867. Since that time M. Bartholdy has been first Secretary of the French Legation in St. Petersburg, in which capacity he carried on nearly all the important business of the Embassy. M. Bartholdy is considered one of the most astute of the diplomatic agents of France, and, at St. Petersburg, he was on intimate terms with the Czar and his family.

COL. DRAKE, OF ELIZABETH, UNDER ARREST.

At Elizabeth, yesterday, Col. J. Madison Drake, of the Third Regiment, N. J. S. N. G., and also editor of the *Monitor*, on being called before the Grand Jury, declined to answer a question concerning some information which had been given him from the Grand Jury room. He was told by the Court that it would be necessary to answer, but he refused to do so without the consent of the party from whom the information was received, and was held for contempt.

LIQUOR DEALERS IN COUNCIL.

A meeting of liquor dealers of the east side was held at Golden Rule Hall, No. 125 Rivington street, last night, for the purpose of expressing their dissatisfaction at the manner in which the Excise law is enforced, and to protest against the law on the ground that it gives power to a few men to make unreasonable distinctions, and to make arbitrary searches and seizures. Mr. Mark Lanegan presided. Resolutions were passed in favor of taking immediate steps to bring about the repeal of the obnoxious law, and accepting the invitation of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association for combined action on the part of both organizations toward that end.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Gov. Wm. Greene, of Rhode Island, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Nathaniel Hooper, of Boston, and J. D. Cameron, of Harrisburg, are at the Brevoort House.

J. Warrack, British Consul at Chicago, and Benson J. Lossing, of Dover Plains, N. Y., are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Dr. D. R. Hagner, of Washington; H. B. Harrison, of New-Haven, and Sherman D. Phelps, of Binghamton, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Col. Joseph C. Audenried, of Gen. Sherman's staff; Edgar T. Welles, of Hartford, and John Guy Vassar, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Hoffman House.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Charles Carmine and George Anderson pleaded guilty to an attempted burglary, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Arthur J. Holmes pleaded guilty to an attempt at stealing an overcoat. This being his first offense, and it being apparent that he was not a man of bad character, the court directed that he be remanded until his case could be inquired into....James Williams pleaded guilty to burglary, and was sent for five years to State Prison....W. H. White, a colored man, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Two years and six months in State Prison....John Roelf pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for one year.

THE DEMPSEY ASSAULT CASE.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, counsel for "Joe" Dempsey, Ex-Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, indicted for assaulting Lottie Stanton with a piano-stool during a drunken mêlée, inflicting injuries of so serious a nature that the woman's life was despaired of, moved that the defendant be discharged on his own recognizance. The complainant having recovered adequate compensation from Dempsey in a civil suit, now refuses to prosecute in the criminal proceeding, and although the case has repeatedly been set down for trial, she has never put in an appearance. Under these circumstances Assistant District Attorney Rollins did not oppose the motion, and the prisoner was discharged.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.

Morris Benson, aged sixteen, of No. 110 Fifty-fourth street, pleaded guilty yesterday to two charges of grand larceny—one preferred by Moses Denheimer, of No. 306 Grand street, who charges that he stole $55 from his money-drawer; the other by Abraham Benson, of No. 77 Suffolk street, who charges him with stealing a silver watch, a gold chain, and a gold locket, valued in all at $70. Justice Otterbourg held Benson in $1,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 11.—Printing Cloths firm and moderately active, at 6c. for Standard and Extra 64s. Some few sales of Extra for future delivery were made at 6⅛c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 11.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 38¼c. Rosin quiet; $2 15 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 00 for Hard; $2 90 for Yellow Dip. Tar firm at $2 45.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—Cattle more active; ¼c. higher; very best on sale to-day, 6¼c.@6¾c.; first quality, 4¾c.@5¾c.; medium or good fair quality, 3¾c.@4¼c.; receipts, 1,683; sales, 1,582. Hogs in good demand and higher; Corn-fed, 6¾c.@7c.; Stillers, 6¼c.@6¾c.; receipts, 5,983. Sheep very dull at 4c.@5½c.; receipts, 1,790.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—Sugar, No. 12 D. S., 12½@12¾ reals ⅌ arroba. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days currency, 79@81 ⅌ cent. premium; short sight do., 83@85 ⅌ cent. premium; 60 days, gold, 90@91 ⅌ cent. premium; short sight do., 98@100 ⅌ cent. premium; on Paris, 85@88 ⅌ cent. premium; Spanish Gold, 87 premium bid, on London, 112@115 premium.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Cattle—Receipts about 3,000 head; market quiet; few choice were offered; fair to good native Steers sold at $4 45@$5; several lots of extra, ranging from 1,450 lbs. to 1,680 lbs., brought $6 @$6 25; and 12 fancy Steers, averaging 2,040 lbs., sold at $8; shipments, 645 head. Hogs—Receipts about 40,000 head; the market ruled quiet, and prices were weak and a shade lower; the range was from $4 55@$4 85; most of the sales were at $4 65@$4 75, closing dull; many head remained unsold; shipments, 4,500 head.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—H. C. De Rivera, Walter H. Gilsen, Frank R. Warner, Antonio Ramires, Juan C. Hurrichs, Jose A. Pesant, B. Betancourt, Mrs. Ma. Y. Sariano De Alfaro, Mrs. C. Rodrigues De Poey, Mrs. R. Colina De Rodrigues, Miss D. De Rodriques, Miss Rosa Rivas, Mrs. Barnuevo y Medina, Felix Medina y Barnuevo, Luis Felipe De Fayas.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, for Savannah.—P. Mockler, E. S. Carleton, Isaac H. Ford, T. Newcomb and wife, Miss Nellie Newcomb, Miss Maud Newcomb, F. W. Saunders, Edward Harvey, P. H. Brink, H. W. Brownscombe, O. Dominic, Master Thomas Harden, C. B. Loomis, John Williamson, John Connolly, John A. Connolly, E. Shevill and wife, D. Davis, F. W. Perkins, Mrs. M. A. Henck, Chas. E. Jackson, D. D. Rogers, L. T. Rogers, C. N. Chapman and wife, G. E. Man, W. Man, Abram Crossley, Joseph Crossley, Theo. Larcom, Edward Riley, John Kenny, Michael Connolly, Simon France.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:16 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon rises.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:34 | Gov.Island..2:23 | Hell Gate....3:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Havana, Philips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Westphalia, (Ger.,) Stahle, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland.

Ship Governor Morton, Howland, San Francisco, Simonson & Cheesebrough.

Barks Martin Luther, (Norw.,) Olsen, Dublin, Tetens & Bockmann; Victoria, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Bremen, Tetens & Bockmann; Belgium, (Br.,) Mosher, London, C. W. Bertaux; Tamera, (Br.,) McKenzie, Lisbon, D. McCall; Paola Schaffiano, (Ital.,) Olivari, Cork for orders, A. P. Agresta; Alma Asserito, (Ital.,) Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; P. C. Warwick, (Br.,) Kline, Rio Janeiro, Pendergas & Bro.

Brigs Nancy, (Br.,) McBride, Halifax, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; Emma Dean, (Br.,) Plummer, Curacoa, T. Foulke's Sons; Annie, (Br.,) McIntosh, Liverpool, Eng., Boyd & Hincken; Azelia, (Br.,) St. Johns, N. F., R. P. Currie & Co.; Sarah Gilmore, Staples, St. Thomas, Penniston & Co.; Renshaw, Sylvester, Cardenas, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; Lord Clarendon, (Br.,) Lamdon, Buenos Ayres, W. H. T. Hughes.

Schr. M. Bramhall, Gillette, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Deaken, Havana 6th inst. P. M., with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. 9th inst., 4:45 P. M., Cape Hatteras, N. W. by N. ½ N. 37 miles, ran close to a bark water-logged and abandoned, all the masts standing and yards aloft; a portion of foresail, foretopsail, and foretop gallant sail hanging in bolt ropes; all other sails gone; she had full figure woman head, high poop and forecastle; bulwarks gone amidships; sea breaking across the deck; hatches apparently off; no name on any part of the hull.

Steam-ship Lady Lycett, (Br.,) Erratt, Bristol, E., Nov. 19, with mdse. and 46 passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Dec. 6, 200 miles E. of Cape Sable, passed a Guion steam-ship bound E.; 8th, 100 miles E. of George's Shoals, passed an Inman steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Leipzig, (Ger.,) Hoffmann, Bremen Nov. 26, via Southampton 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Dec. 10, lat. 40 44, lon. 67 40, spoke steam-ship Goethe, hence for Hamburg.

Steam-ship Perit, Ellis, Bermuda 4 ds., in ballast, &c., with ten passengers to Lunt Bros. Dec. 8, lat. 35 20, lon. 69 18, spoke ship Helen Clinton, from Bristol, Eng., for New-York.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Morehead City, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Carmelia, (Aust.,) Vecerina, Bordeaux 33 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Dec. 1, lat. 31 54, lon. 63 20, fell in with bark Friendship, (of Sunderland,) Capt. Pain, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, in a sinking condition; took off the Captain and 11 men, and brought them to this port.

Bark Anatra, (Ital.,) Sieni, Antwerp 50 ds., with empty barrels, &c., to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Hanna, (Norw.,) Ludken, Havre 32 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Harold, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Dinsmore, Antwerp 30 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Tormica, (Norw.,) Herseth, Sourabaya Aug. 12, and Batavia Sept. 6, with sugar to order. Nov. 14, in lon. 32, had moderate weather; Nov. 14, on the Equator, passed a French bark with letters H. H. and No. 86 in her foretopsail, steering S.

Bark Eureka, (Dan.,) Klitjnard, London 39 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Gauss, (Ger.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 35 ds., with mdse. to Herm. Koop & Co.

Bark Moneta, Ross, Havre 28 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Dec. 6, lat. 35 15, lon. 68 38, saw bark Howland, bound S.

Bark Meteor, (Ger.,) Dirksen, Bremen 30 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Rosetta, (Ital.,) Gazzolo, Antwerp 43 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark D. H. Watjen, (Ger.,) Deetjen, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. and 6 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Dickerson, St. Pierre, Mart., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Albion, (Br.,) Burke, Liverpool 31 ds., in ballast to Kinnie, Ross & Co.

Bark River Thames, (of Liverpool,) Perrin, Liverpool Oct. 27, in ballast to order. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Brig V. H. Hill, (of Provincetown,) Green, Aquin 16 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with logwood to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Abby Watson, Hopper, Charleston 11 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Antilles, (of Portland,) Skinner, Caibarien, via Delaware Breakwater, 13 ds., with sugar to Fernandes & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Dec. 3, lat. 33 27, lon. 76 05, passed bark Georgia bound E.

Brig Susan Bergen, Tuthill, Malaga 39 ds., with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Abbie H. Hodgman, of Harrington, Easton, Jacksonville 12 ds., with yellow pine to Eppinger, Russell & Co., vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. C. W. Alcott, French, Virginia, to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Francis French, Throgmorton, Virginia, to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. W. M. Varbreck, (new,) ——, Windsor, N. S.

Schr. J. J. Spencer, Price, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. W. F. Burden, Adams, Providence, for Rondout.

WIND—Sunset, light S. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Westphalia, for Hamburg; City of Havana, for Havana; Herm. Livingston, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; ship Enoch Train, for London; barks Prindsesse Alexandra, for St. Croix; Gazelle, for Barbados; brigs Garibaldi, for Oran; Cheviot, for Pernambuco; schr. Franklin, for Indianola.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; brig Zavalla Williams, from Satilla River; schrs. Howard, from Gonaives; George E. Thacher, from Charleston.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—Arr. steamer Hercules, from Philadelphia; brigs Vesta, from St. Martin, and H. H. Wright, from Salt Bay.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 11.—Arr. Ships Richard III., from Antwerp; Sumner P. Mead, from Damariscotta; barks Ophir, Granton, and Bosco, (?) from Demerara.

Sld. Brigs S. V. Nichols, for Baltimore; Premier, for Barcelona; schrs. May McFarland, for St. John, N. B.; E. A. Hooper, for Philadelphia; R. C. Rommel, for Wilmington, Del.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 11.—Arr. bark Majestic and schr. J. P. Anger, from Pernambuco, for orders.

Sld. bark Talisman, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 11.—Arr. bark Kate Harding, from Bremerhaven, for orders, in ballast.

Passed in for Baltimore, bark Elpi, (?) from Europe; bark Khedive, from Plymouth, Eng.; bark Doctor Foulke, from Bremen.

Passed out, steamer Caspian, for Liverpool; bark Wasema, for Cork; bark Anne Cheshire, for Liverpool; brig J. D. Tupper.

Sld. bark Majestic, for Baltimore.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 11.—The Russian brig Kalervo, from Baltimore, for Queenstown, with a cargo of corn, sprung a leak 10 ds. out, and put back here for repairs.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 11.—Arr. Ship Kate Troop, from Liverpool; [illegible] schr. John [illegible], from [illegible]. Cld. Sh. [illegible] Plummer, [illegible] for Providence; [illegible] for St. John [illegible]. Below, [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 11.—The American Line steam-ship Illinois, [illegible] steam-ship [illegible] make [illegible] on the 8th.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 11.—Arr. schrs. Annie M. Allen, Anna [illegible], and John D. Paige, Philadelphia for Boston; Allston, Port Johnson for [illegible]; [illegible] Baltimore, for Portland; [illegible] Arthur, [illegible] Amboy, for [illegible]; H. T. Townsend, Hoboken, for do.; [illegible] Denver, [illegible] for do.; Sinope, East Harbor, [illegible] for St. John's, N. F.; W. [illegible] Mesquite, [illegible] New-York; Chas. A. Sovey, St. John, for [illegible] Happy Return, [illegible] Rose and Mechanic [illegible] R. W.

WIND—W. N. W., light; overcast.

DISASTER.

The bark Friendship, (of Sunderland, Eng.,) Pain, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, was abandoned at sea Dec. 1; crew rescued by bark Carmelia, (Aust.,) Capt. Vecerina. Capt. Pain made the following report: Nov. 16, left Liverpool, for Philadelphia, [illegible] had generally moderate weather; [illegible] sprung a leak, all hands were at the pumps [illegible] The crew being exhausted concluded to abandon the vessel for safety of those on board, with [illegible] feet of water in the hold at the time of [illegible] was 489 tons burden, 23 years old, and was owned by Capt. Pain.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 11.—A dispatch from South-west Harbor states that the schr. Chieftain, from Portland, for St. John, with flour, is ashore there, with seven feet of water in her.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The following vessels have sailed for American ports: Italy, Minnesota, Aberdeen, Gold Hunter, Minnehaha, President Dahl, Iona, [illegible] John Rutherford, John Ettiboon, Old Dominion, Republic, Iona.

The following vessels have arrived out from American ports: Wale, City of Aberdeen, Wilhelm, Prinz [illegible] ward Bound, Bachelors, Augusta, [illegible] Harsburg, [illegible] more, Hope, Aftenstjernen.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—The steam-ship Alabama, Capt. Flint, from New-Orleans Nov. 21, and Ethiopian, Capt. Archer, from Baltimore Nov. 27, via St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 5, have arr. here.

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A superior assortment of this celebrated Ware, in Tea and Dinner Services, Epergne, Baskets, &c., will now be offered at retail at the Sales-rooms of the Company in

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FREEMAN & BURR'S IMMENSE STOCK for the present and approaching season embraces all the popular styles and fabrics in SUITS, OVERCOATS and CLOTHING of every description for all classes and occasions.

SUITS, $10. SUITS, $30.
SUITS, $15. SUITS, $40.
SUITS, $20. SUITS, $50.
SUITS, $25. SUITS, $60.

FREEMAN & BURR'S EXCELLENT AND extensive facilities for executing orders to measure enable them to produce the most exacting garments. Orders at very short notice and MODERATE PRICES.

OVERCOATS, $5. $10.
OVERCOATS, $15. $20.
OVERCOATS, $20. $25.
OVERCOATS, $40. $50.

FREEMAN & BURR'S BOYS' CLOTHING has been for years [illegible] in durability and elegant fitting. From the large stock, little time is required to make selection [illegible]

BOYS' SUITS, $4. $10.
BOYS' SUITS, $8. $15.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $4. $12.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $8. $20.

ORDERS BY LETTER. FREEMAN & BURR'S [illegible] PERFECT FIT [illegible]

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